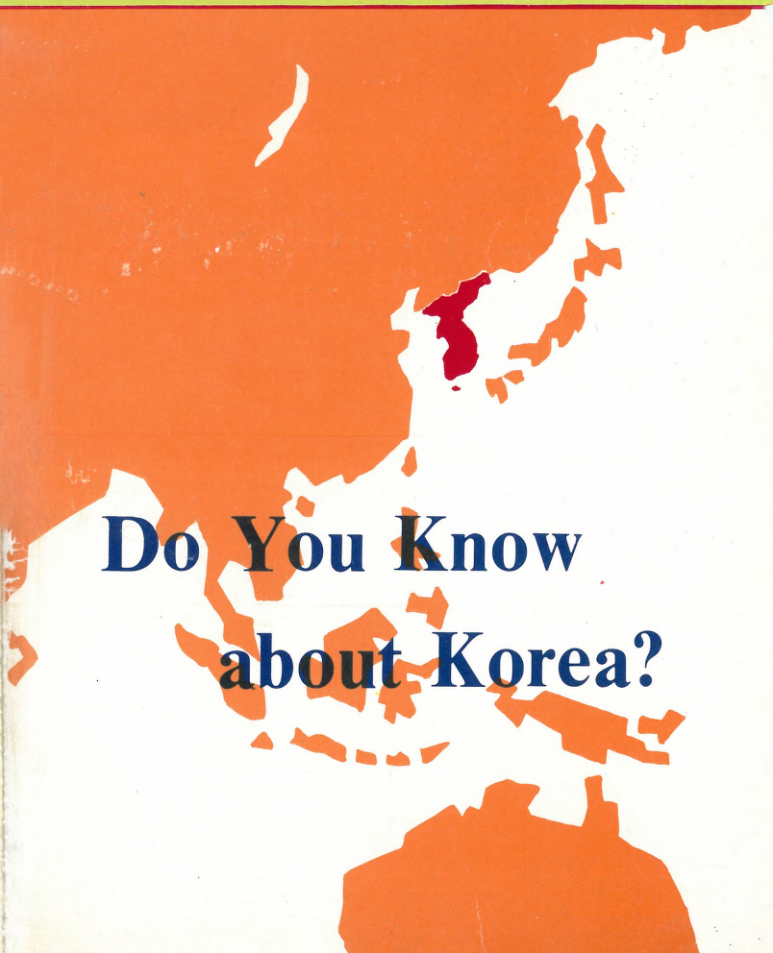




Questions and Answers

A stylized map of the Korean peninsula is shown in the background. The landmasses are in orange, and the surrounding water is white. The Korean peninsula is highlighted in a darker red color.

**Do You Know
about Korea?**

Do You Know about Korea?

Questions and Answers

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1989**

CORRECTION (*Do You Know about Korea?*).

Page	Line	Is written	To be read
125	14	600,000-400,000 years ago	one million years ago
126	18	5 millenniums B.C.	6 millenniums B.C.
126	26	the 8th to the 4th century B.C.	the 10th to 5th century B.C.
127	2	the 5th century B.C.	the 7th century B.C.
127	6-7	before and after the beginning of the Christian era.	the early 3rd century B.C.
127	29	the 8th-7th century B.C.	the 10th century B.C.
127	30	around the 5th century B.C. to 494	from before the 7th century B.C. to 219 B.C.
127	31-32	before the 4th century B.C. to the middle of the 1st century	from before the 6th century B.C. to 9 A.D.
128	2	the early 1st century B.C.	277 B.C.
128	3	the middle of the 1st century	the late 1st century B.C.
128	4	the 2nd century	the 1st century
128	5	the 2nd century	the 1st century
128	6	"	"
128	18	the 8th to 7th century B.C.	the 10th century B.C.
128	32	1st century B.C.	277 B.C.
155	27	400,000-600,000 years	one million years ago



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THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

“Our socialist system is a genuinely democratic system which guarantees in practice the political rights and liberties of the workers, peasants and other working people.”

KIM IL SUNG

1. Why is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the sole legitimate state of Korea?

Basically, a legitimate state means a state which represents the interests and will of its entire people and exercises sovereignty.

The reason why the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the sole legitimate state of Korea is, above all, that it is a people's state which represents the genuine interests and will of all the Korean people.

Our Republic is a people's state which was founded on September 9, 1948 in accordance with the unanimous will of the Korean people; its basic mission is to provide a fully independent and creative life to the people.

Another reason why the DPRK is the only legitimate state of Korea is that it is an independent state which exercises sovereignty.

Sovereignty is a feature of a legitimate state. A country without sovereignty is nothing more than a dependent

nation; such a country cannot occupy a legitimate position in the international community.

Being a dignified sovereign and independent state which exercises autonomy, our Republic determines all its lines and policies independently and enjoys complete equality and sovereignty in its relations with other countries.

As we have seen, the DPRK is the sole legitimate state of the Korean people and, as such, it enjoys unreserved support and encouragement from many countries and peoples throughout the world and its international position is being enhanced with the passage of time.

On the other hand, the so-called “government of the Republic of Korea” in south Korea is a colonial puppet regime which can neither represent the Korean people nor exercise any sovereignty in its relations with other states. Being an unlawful “regime” put together by the US imperialists, the south Korean puppet regime is being unanimously denounced and rejected by the south Korean people and the revolutionary people throughout the world.

By naming south Korea an “independent state”, the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets are claiming that there is an independent “government” in south Korea. However, this is no more than window dressing, the aim of which is to conceal the US imperialist colonial rule and to rig up “two Koreas”.

The Korean people, a homogeneous nation, have only one state—the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea—and it is the sole legitimate government representing the will and interests of all the Korean people.

2. What do the national emblem and national flag of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea symbolize?

The national emblem of the DPRK carries the image of

a hydroelectric power station beneath the shining light of a five-pointed red star, with ears of rice forming an oval frame, bound with a red ribbon bearing the inscription "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

The five-pointed red star above the national emblem and its rays symbolize the glorious revolutionary traditions established personally by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and inherited by our Republic as well as the bright future of our people who, rallied closely around the leader, are advancing dynamically towards the reunification and independence of the country and the victory of the cause of Juche.

The hydroelectric power station at the centre of the national emblem symbolizes our independent and modern industry which relies on powerful heavy industry, and also symbolizes the working class, the leading class of our revolution. And the ears of rice forming an oval frame are symbolic of our developed agriculture and the farmers who are the reliable allies of the workers.

The oval red ribbon symbolizes the unity and solidarity of all the Korean people based on the great Juche idea and the eternity of their great power. What is written on the red ribbon is the name of our country.

The national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea consists of a broad red panel in the middle bordered above and below by a narrow white stripe and a blue stripe. The central red panel bears, at the hoist, a five-pointed red star within a white circle. The ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 1:2.

The five-pointed red star on the national flag symbolizes that which it does on the national emblem.

The red panel on the national flag symbolizes the noble patriotism of our revolutionary forebears who shed their blood, fighting for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people under the wise guidance of the great leader General Kim Il Sung, as well

as the indomitable fighting spirit and invincibility of our people who are fighting boldly, rallied closely behind him.

The white circle and the two white stripes on the national flag are symbolic of the fact that the Korean nation is a homogeneous nation with a long history and brilliant culture and that the Korean people are wise and diligent, brave and patriotic, and upright, possessed of a strong fighting spirit. And the two blue stripes are symbolic of the ardent desire of our people to fight resolutely for the victory of the ideal of independence, friendship and peace in unity with the revolutionary people throughout the world.

As is seen, the national emblem and national flag of our country clearly show the political ideal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its historic and economic features.

*** Korea's Physiographic Data**

Area: 222,209.231 sq. km.

The area of the northern half of the Republic is 122,762 sq. km., of which mountains account for 84 per cent.

Population (northern half of the Republic): 19,346,000

Density of population: 159.2 per sq. km.

Average annual temperature: 8 to 12°C

Average annual precipitation: 1,000-1,200 mm

3. Who is Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He was born into a poor peasant family in Mangyongdae,

Pyongyang on April 15, 1912. Having received patriotic education from his infancy in a great revolutionary family, he set out on the road to restore the lost country at the young age of 13, cherishing a high revolutionary aim. In October 1926 he founded the Down-with-Imperialism Union, a communist revolutionary organization.

He attended the Jilin Yuwen Middle School from 1927 to 1929. During those years he rallied young people and students to form a revolutionary organization and mobilized them in a struggle against the Japanese imperialists and Chinese reactionary warlords.

In June 1930, at a meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, he clarified the principles of the Juche idea and defined in a scientific way the character of the Korean revolution and its basic mission; he also defined the main force of the revolution and the target of the struggle and put forward the Juche-orientated line of the Korean revolution, comprising the line of the armed struggle, the line of the anti-Japanese national united front and the policy of founding the Party.

In early July 1930 he formed the first Party organization of communists of new generation.

On April 25, 1932 he founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a standing army.

He led the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist invaders to victory, and liberated the country on August 15, 1945.

Relying on the organizational and ideological basis for founding the Party which he had established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea on October 10, 1945, thus completing the great work of founding the Party.

He established the Provisional People's Committee of

North Korea on February 8, 1946 and was acclaimed its Chairman.

He enforced the Agrarian Reform, the Nationalization of Industry and other democratic reforms and carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in the northern half of the country in a short time.

On August 28, 1946, he merged the Communist Party of North Korea with the New Democratic Party of Korea to found the Workers' Party of North Korea, thus creating a united political party of the working masses.

In February 1947 he established the People's Committee of North Korea, the first government of proletarian dictatorship, and was acclaimed its Chairman.

On February 8, 1948, he strengthened and developed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to make it the Korean People's Army, a regular armed force.

On September 9, 1948, he founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and was acclaimed Premier of the Cabinet and Head of State.

In the capacity of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and Chairman of the Military Commission, Comrade Kim Il Sung, from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953, led the Korean people to victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed intervention of the US imperialists, thus honourably defending the sovereignty of the nation and its revolutionary achievements.

In the four or five years following the war he led the socialist revolution to victory, which involved the agricultural cooperative movement and the socialist transformation of urban artisans and capitalist industrialists and traders; in this way he established an advanced socialist system in the northern half of the country.

Following the establishment of the socialist system, he defined the three revolutions—ideological, technical and

cultural—as the main content of the revolution which had to be carried out in socialist society and as the tasks of the continuous revolution that had to be conducted until communism was built, and he had promoted these revolutions ever since.

He put forward an original line of socialist industrialization and wisely led the struggle to implement it. As a result, in the short time of 14 years (1957-1970) he converted Korea into a powerful socialist industrial state with modern industry and developed agriculture.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the overall task of the Korean revolution.

Ever since the country was divided through the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists, he had set the reunification of the country as the supreme national task and has sagaciously organized and led the struggle to attain it.

In 1972 he put forward the three principles for national reunification, the keynote of which is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and at the Sixth Party Congress he put forward the policy of reunifying the country by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He also proposed that the Korean peninsula be made a nuclear-free, peace zone, that the US nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea, that high-level political and military talks be held between the north and the south and that a north-south political consultative meeting be held with the participation of leading figures who could represent the will of all the parties and groups and the various sections of society in the north and the south.

He defined independence, friendship and peace as the basic principles of the foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and ensured that they were properly embodied in the external activities

of the country, thereby making an outstanding contribution to achieving the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement, promoting friendly and cooperative relations with various countries and guaranteeing peace and security in the world.

Throughout the course of leading the revolution and construction he conducted unremitting ideological and theoretical activities, creating the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the working class, and developing and enriching it. One thousand and one hundred important works written by him are contained in volumes 1 to 35 of Kim Il Sung's "Works" (1930-1980).

He led the protracted and unprecedentedly arduous and complicated Korean revolution to victory and has made a great contribution to speeding up the world revolution. For this he has been a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK from its First Session up to the present day, Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK from the First to the Fourth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly and President of the DPRK from its Fifth Session up until the present day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from its foundation until its Fourth Congress, and was acclaimed General Secretary of its Central Committee at its Fifth and Sixth Congresses.

For the services he has rendered to the Korean and world revolution, as well as to the international communist movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung has been awarded the title of Hero and Labour Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on four occasions, and has received orders of the highest level as well as honorary doctorates and honorary professorships from many countries of the world.

4. Who is the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il?

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and a Member of the Party Central Military Commission.

He was born in a secret camp on Mt. Paekdu on February 16, 1942.

His family is a most patriotic and revolutionary family that has fought generation after generation, since the 1860's against foreign aggressors and for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people as well as for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism. Born into such a family, he grew up receiving revolutionary education from his parents.

He received general education from September 1950 to August 1960.

In his university days he published a number of documents and firmly defended the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and further developed and enriched it.

From April 1964 he has worked at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea as an instructor and a section chief and held the important posts of deputy head and head of a department of the Party Central Committee.

In September 1973 Comrade Kim Jong Il was elected Secretary of the Party Central Committee, and in February 1974 he was elected a Member of its Political Committee.

In order to ensure that the whole society is modelled on the Juche idea, he has seen to it that the Party's monolithic ideological system has become more firmly established

throughout the Party and society and has worked to strengthen the Party.

With a view to accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he has directed great efforts to carrying forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In order to step up the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea, he has led with wisdom the struggle to intensify the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Comrade Kim Jong Il has made a great contribution to laying solid material and technical foundations for socialism by working with skill to organize and mobilize the whole Party and all the people for the successful implementation of the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, as well as the Second Seven-Year Plan.

He has acted with intelligence in organizing and guiding the efforts to develop and bring about a great blossoming of socialist culture to meet the requirement of making the Juche idea prevail throughout society.

He has fully incorporated the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-orientated thoughts on literature and art and so has set an original policy on conducting a revolution in literature and art and, by splendidly carrying out this policy, he has seen to it that a golden age of Juche art has dawned.

He has ensured that the quality of education was improved radically and that a revolutionary advance was made in scientific research.

He ensured that the country's defences became impregnable in the face of the imperialists' reckless moves to provoke another war.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980, Comrade Kim Jong Il was elected a Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and a Member of the Party Central Military Commission.

Since the Sixth Party Congress he has ensured that the Party base was further strengthened with a view to making a great advance in modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

He has worked energetically to organize and guide the external activities of the Workers' Party of Korea for the strengthening and development of the international communist movement and of the world revolution.

In February 1982 Comrade Kim Jong Il was elected a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK at its Seventh Session.

He has developed and enriched the revolutionary idea of the working class on the revolution and construction.

He has written many works. Among them, "On the Juche Idea", "On Some Questions in Understanding the Juche Philosophy", "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Down-with-Imperialism Union", "Let Us Advance under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Juche Idea", "On the Art of the Cinema", "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" and "On Establishing the Juche Outlook on the Revolution".

For his exploits for the Korean and world revolutions and the strengthening and development of the international communist movement, Comrade Kim Jong Il has been awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (on two occasions) and the Order of Kim Il Sung (twice) and many other orders, as well as receiving honorary doctorates from foreign universities and many foreign orders.

5. What is the Juche idea?

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Juche idea having formed a clear perception of the

requirements of the new era when the once oppressed and maltreated popular masses had emerged as the masters of their own destiny and, in the course of the Korean revolution, has perfected it to make it the guiding idea of the revolution in our era.

In short, the Juche idea is the idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the popular masses and that the masses are the motive force of the revolution and construction.

In other words, it is the idea that the master of one's destiny is oneself and that the power to forge one's destiny also lies in oneself.

The Juche idea embraces a philosophical principle, socio-historical principles and guiding principles.

The philosophical principle of the Juche idea is that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

That man is the master of everything means that he is the master of the world and of his own destiny; that man decides everything means that he plays the decisive role in transforming the world and in shaping his own destiny.

The philosophical principle of the Juche idea is a man-centred philosophy which explains man's position and role in the world.

The socio-historical principles of the Juche idea are that the popular masses are the subject of social history, that the history of human society is the history of the struggle to realize and defend the Chajusong of the popular masses, that socio-historical movement is the creative movement of the popular masses to transform and alter nature and society and that the people's consciousness of independence plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle.

The socio-historical principles clarified by the Juche idea represent a new view of social history, a Juche-orientated view of history.

The guiding principles of the Juche idea are to maintain an independent stand, to apply creative methods and to

place the main stress on ideology.

The guiding principles of the Juche idea are the guide for establishing Juche in Party and state activities and in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

6. Why is the Juche idea the guiding idea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea?

The Juche idea is the only guiding idea of our Party and the principle guiding all the activities of the DPRK.

The Juche idea is the guiding idea of the Government of our Republic for the following reasons.

First, the Government of the Republic works out and carries out all its lines and policies on the basis of the Juche idea; secondly, proceeding from the Juche idea, it defines the fundamental principles which must be adhered to in all fields of state activity and holds fast to them; thirdly, it formulates the basic form and method of state activity and leads the revolution and construction on the basis of the Juche idea.

Guided by the Juche idea, the Government of the Republic works out all its lines and policies in accordance with the desires and interests of our people and regards Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sufficiency in the economy and self-reliance in national defence as the fundamental principles of state activity. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic considers the basic form and method of its activities to be to rely on the masses and settle all problems in a revolutionary way by rousing them to action.

Today our Republic is shedding its light all over the world and advancing confidently along the road of prosperity. The key to this is that it regards the immortal Juche idea as its only guiding idea and the steadfast guiding principle in its activities.

7. What does the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea mean and why is it the overall task of the Korean revolution?

Modelling the whole society on the Juche idea means building a communist society by keeping this idea as a constant guideline and applying it fully in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism by remoulding all the members of society into communist people of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

That is why modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is the overall task of our revolution, the aim of which is to build a communist society.

Transforming the whole society after the Juche idea is the overall task of our revolution because it represents the ultimate objective of our Party.

The ultimate objective of our Party is to build a communist society.

The great Juche idea perfectly elucidates the essential requirements which a communist society should meet and the law governing the building of this society and clarifies the idea, theory and mental and moral traits which should be possessed by people of a communist type.

In addition the Juche idea clarifies not only the main direction in which to transform society in a communist way and what is needed in doing so, but also all the social relations which will be established in a communist society and the mode of action which must be observed. Therefore, a communist society is a society which is based on the Juche idea and in which this idea is applied to the full.

Another reason why modelling the whole society on the Juche idea constitutes the overall task of our revolution is

that it clearly indicates the basic way of realizing the ultimate goal of our Party.

The course of building socialism and communism is, in effect, the course of the struggle to model the whole society on the Juche idea.

The Juche idea scientifically clarifies the revolutionary course of building communism and the strategy and struggle policy that must be maintained firmly in the course of it. Hence, only when we are guided by the Juche idea in our struggle and apply this idea can we, by transforming society, nature and men, successfully complete the building of a communist society in which the Chajusong of the popular masses is fully achieved.

Modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is the most urgent demand of our revolution and it is the firm determination of our people to build communism under the banner of the Juche idea.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic presented the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea as the overall task of our revolution in keeping with the urgent requirements of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of our people and are working hard to carry it out.

8. What is the state machinery?

In our country the organs of state are the supreme power organ and its administrative and executive organs, the local power organs and their administrative and executive organs, and the judicial and prosecution bodies.

In the case of state organs, the supreme power organ and its administrative and executive organs are the national organizations of the state.

The supreme power organ comprises the Supreme People's Assembly, the President of the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea and the Central People's Committee.

The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest power organ of the DPRK and exercises legislative power.

The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of deputies elected on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The Supreme People's Assembly forms its Standing Committee as its permanent body, and this consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and members.

The President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the Head of State and represents state power in the DPRK.

The President is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly and his term of office is four years.

The Central People's Committee is the highest leadership organ of state power in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Central People's Committee is the permanent highest leadership organ of state power when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session and guides and supervises all state organs and state affairs through the power it exercises.

The head of the Central People's Committee is the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Central People's Committee consists of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Republic and the Secretary and members of the Central People's Committee and is accountable to the Supreme People's Assembly for its actions.

The Administration Council is the administrative and executive body of the highest organ of state power.

The Administration Council works under the guidance of the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Central People's Committee.

In the case of local power organs and their administrative and executive organs, the local people's committees and local administrative and economic guidance committees

have been established by separating the power organs and administrative organs from the former local power organs. The local administrative and economic guidance committees have been made the administrative and executive bodies of the local organs of state power and the local people's committees carry out the function of the local organs of state power when the People's Assembly at the corresponding level is not in session. The ri (or up, workers' district) power organs have been abolished and the city (or district) and county power organs have been made the lowest power organs.

The judicial organs consist of the Central Court, the Court of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), the People's Court and the Special Court.

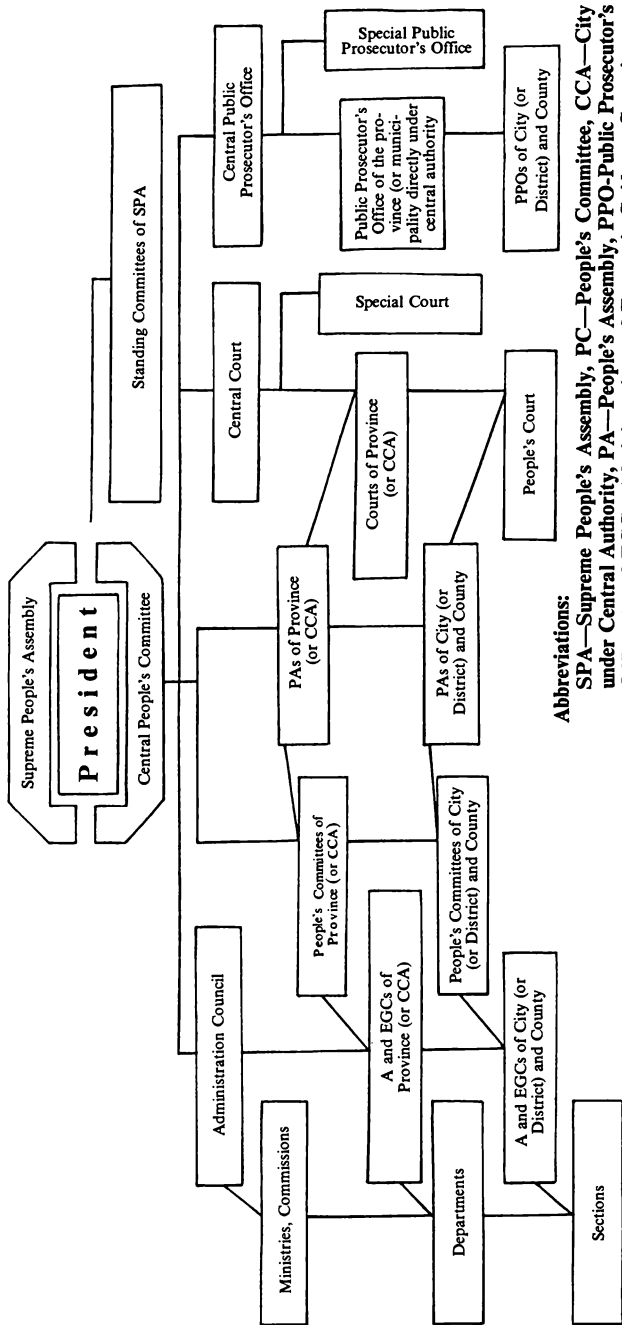
The Judges and People's Assessors of the Central Court are elected by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The Judges and People's Assessors of the Court of the province (or municipality directly under central authority) and the People's Court are elected by the People's Assembly at the corresponding level. The term of office of Judges and People's Assessors is the same as that of the People's Assembly at the corresponding level.

The network of public prosecutors offices is made up of the Central Public Prosecutors Office, the Public Prosecutors Offices of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county and the Special Public Prosecutors Office.

The prosecutors offices at all levels are staffed not through elections but by appointment on the principle of centralism.

Investigation and prosecution are conducted under the coordinated leadership of the Central Public Prosecutors Office, and all Public Prosecutors Offices are subordinate to their higher offices and the Central Public Prosecutors Office.

Public prosecutors are appointed and removed by the Central Public Prosecutors Office.



Abbreviations:

SPA—Supreme People's Assembly, PC—People's Committee, CCA—City under Central Authority, PA—People's Assembly, PPO—Public Prosecutor's Office, A and EGC—Administration and Economic Guidance Committee

9. What are the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method?

The Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method are the idea for and method of guiding the masses created by President Kim Il Sung in the course of giving field guidance in Chongsan-ri and Kangso County in February 1960. He conceived this spirit and method by embodying and developing the revolutionary mass line, which represents our Party's traditional line, to suit the new state of socialist construction.

The Chongsanri spirit, an idea concerning the guidance of the masses, demands that the Party and the state give guidance on the principle of taking full responsibility for the economy of the country and the life of the people by always attaching prime importance to the interests of the people, or reeducating all the members of society to unite them around the Party and of leading them to a communist society. It also requires that the principle of converting all work into the work of the popular masses themselves be maintained.

The Chongsanri method is a method of guiding the masses. The essence of this method is that the higher body helps the lower, and the superior assists those under him and always goes to workplaces in order to acquire a good understanding of the true state of affairs and find correct solutions to any problems, gives priority to political work, work with the people, in all undertakings and enlists the voluntary enthusiasm and initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks.

Through the efforts to apply the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method great success has been achieved in the guidance of the masses on the part of the Party, state and economic organs and working people's organizations and in

the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the masses.

10. What are the three revolutions and why do they constitute the general line of socialist and communist construction?

The three revolutions are a campaign to sweep away the remnants of the old society in the fields of ideology, technology and culture to create a new, communist ideology, technology and culture, to free the working masses, who have been liberated from class exploitation and subjugation, from all their shackles and to provide Chajusong for them.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a strategic matter which must be tackled squarely by a working-class party that has assumed power from the very first day of building a new society.

Our Party defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the general line of socialist and communist construction and is striving to implement this line.

The reason why these three revolutions are the general line of socialist and communist construction lies, above all else, in the fact that they form the main content of the revolution which must be conducted in socialist society after the establishment of the socialist system and that they are tasks for the continuous revolution that must be carried out until communism has been built.

At the stage of the democratic and socialist revolutions in our country when the transformation of the old social system presented itself as the main revolutionary task, the three revolutions were orientated primarily to the abolition of the colonial and feudal relations of exploitation and to the socialist reorganization of the old production relations.

Following the establishment of the socialist system, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions presented themselves as the principal revolutionary tasks to be tackled.

Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, the ideological, technical and cultural spheres retain many vestiges of the old society, and these give rise to the various distinctions which remain in socialist society, such as those between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry. Unless the three revolutions are carried out, these traces of the old society cannot be erased nor can the complete equality of the working people be realized.

Another reason why the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions present themselves as the general line of socialist and communist construction is that they constitute the basic means of building socialism and communism.

All tasks arising in socialist and communist construction are carried out mainly through these three revolutions.

The struggle to capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism is a campaign completely to abolish all traces of the old society in all spheres of social life and to achieve the sweeping victory of the new, the communistic. Whether the two fortresses of communism are seized or not depends, in the final analysis, on how the struggle to erase the remnants of the old society is conducted in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres.

Therefore, it is only when the three revolutions are intensified that the two fortresses of communism can be captured and a communist society built successfully by transforming men, society and nature.

11. What political parties are there?

Our country has the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean

Social Democratic Party and the Chondoist Chongu Party.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a revolutionary party of a Juche type which was founded on October 10, 1945 by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and which has been led by him ever since.

It represents the interests of the Korean people and is composed of progressive fighters from among our working people—workers, peasants and intellectuals—who are devoted to the interests of the labouring masses and to the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Workers' Party of Korea carries forward the glorious revolutionary traditions established during the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung, and is guided solely by his immortal Juche idea.

The immediate objective of the Workers' Party of Korea is to attain the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the country and carry out the national-liberation, people's democratic revolution throughout the country, and its ultimate goal is to model the whole society on the Juche idea and build a communist society.

The membership of the Workers' Party of Korea exceeds 3,000,000.

The Korean Social Democratic Party was founded on November 3, 1945 as a democratic political party comprising small and medium entrepreneurs, tradesmen, handicraftsmen, petit bourgeois, some peasants and Christians, with due regard to the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal desires and demands of the people for eliminating the evil consequences of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and building a new, democratic society.

The Korean Social Democratic Party has put forward as its most important policies adherence to the Chajusong of the country and the nation, the achievement of democracy in politics, the development of the socialist economic system, the promotion of the people's well-being, the development

of national education, culture and the arts and the establishment of a sound socialist way of life. In particular, it has identified its basic task to be to work for our country's independent and peaceful reunification and pursue a foreign policy based on independence, peace and friendship.

It has more than 30,000 members and a well-organized system has been established from its central body to its provincial, city and county organizations.

The Chondoist Chongu Party is a democratic political party which was founded on February 8, 1946. It comprises mainly peasants who believe in the Chondogyo religion and oppose imperialist aggression and subordination by displaying the patriotic idea of "saving the country and providing welfare for the people" and the independent spirit of "opposing the aggression of Westerners and Japs", and wish to play a part in the work of achieving national independence and building a prosperous democratic country.

It has over 12,900 members.

12. What is the character of the Workers' Party of Korea?

The Workers' Party of Korea is a new type of working class party, a revolutionary party of a Juche type, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first communist revolutionary organization for our country, in 1926, and laid the organizational and ideological basis for a party in the course of the prolonged anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. On the basis of this he founded the glorious Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1945.

The Workers' Party of Korea represents the interests of the Korean nation and people and is composed of pro-

gressive fighters from among our working people—workers, peasants and intellectuals—who are devoted to the interests of the labouring masses and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Workers' Party of Korea is guided by the Juche idea.

The immediate objective of the Workers' Party of Korea is to attain the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the country and carry out the national-liberation, people's democratic revolution throughout the country, and its ultimate goal is to model the whole society on the Juche idea and build a communist society.

The Workers' Party of Korea led our people to carry out the democratic and socialist revolutions, and changed the appearance of the country by undertaking huge construction work.

The Party led the Korean people to victory in the arduous struggle against the armed invasion of the US imperialists, thus defending the country and the revolution with honour.

So, it wins the full support and confidence of the entire Korean people because of the immortal achievements it has made on behalf of the country and the people, of the times and history.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the organizer, inspirer and guide that always leads the Korean people to victory.

13. What kinds of public organizations are there?

There is the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea as the public organization of the working class. It has more than 1,600,000 members and has industrial organizations under its authority.

There is the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea as the youth organization. It embraces more than 3,800,000 young people.

There is the Union of Agricultural Working People of

Korea as the agricultural workers' organization. Its membership is more than 1,300,000.

There is the Korean Democratic Women's Union as the women's organization. It has more than 200,000 members.

In addition, there are the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean Journalists Union, the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Korean Buddhists Federation, the Korean Christians Federation and others.

14. What kinds of religions do the people cherish?

In our country there are such religions as Christianity, Buddhism and Chondogyo.

So far as religious organizations are concerned, there are the Korean Christians Federation, the Central Guidance Committee of the Korean Chondoist Association, the Korean Buddhists Federation and the Korean Association of Roman Catholics.

Christianity was spread in our country by American missionaries in the second half of the 19th century. There were over 117,000 christians before the war. At present they number more than 10,000.

Buddhism spread in our country between the end of the

fourth century and the beginning of the sixth century. There were more than 100,000 Buddhists before the war, but now they number about 10,000.

Chondogyo emerged as a native religion in the 1860's.

The Korean Christians Federation was formed on November 28, 1946.

In accordance with Article 54 of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, religious people are provided with full freedom to practise their religion and the state does not interfere in the work of the various religious organizations, and ensures freedom of activity for them.

15. How are human rights guaranteed?

In our Republic human rights are fully protected by state law.

Our Republic provides all citizens with genuine democratic rights and liberties as well as with material and cultural well-being. These rights and liberties are further extended with the consolidation and development of the socialist system.

Take the political life of the people for example. All citizens have the right to vote and to be elected, irrespective of sex, nationality, occupation, length of residence, property status, education, party affiliation, political views and religion.

Citizens also have freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association and of demonstration. The state guarantees conditions for the free activities of democratic political parties and social organizations.

The same applies to the economic and cultural life of the people. Citizens have the right to work. All able-bodied citizens choose occupations according to their wishes and

skills and are provided with stable jobs and working conditions.

Citizens have the right to rest. This right is ensured by the provision of an eight-hour working day, paid leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at state expense and by a growing network of cultural facilities.

In our country everyone is entitled to free medical care, and people who are no longer able to work because of age, illness or a physical disability, as well as the old and children who have no means of support, are entitled to material assistance. This right is guaranteed by free medical care, an expanding network of hospitals, sanatoria and other medical facilities, a state social insurance system and other forms of social security.

Citizens have the right to education. This right is ensured by an advanced education system, free compulsory education and other educational measures adopted by the state for the benefit of the people.

Citizens are free to engage in scientific, literary and artistic pursuits. The state grants significant benefits to innovators and inventors.

Revolutionary fighters, the families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, the families of People's Army soldiers, and disabled soldiers enjoy the special protection of the state and society.

Women are accorded equal social status and rights with men.

Marriage and the family are protected by the state. Citizens are guaranteed inviolability of the person and the home and privacy of correspondence.

No citizen can be placed under arrest except through the due process of law.

People in our country are educated not to violate human rights. In particular, we conduct ideological education and an ideological struggle so that individual workers will not behave bureaucratically or thoughtlessly.

The judicial, prosecution and public security agencies fully protect the people's rights and punish by law those who violate human rights.

As has been seen, human rights are fully defended in our country. This is because the people have become the masters of the state and society.

16. How did Kimilsungia come into being?

One April day in 1965, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on a visit to Indonesia, inspected the Bogor Botanical Gardens accompanied by Sukarno, the then President of Indonesia. There he saw a new kind of flower which had been raised by an Indonesian botanist over several decades; he spoke highly of its exceptional beauty.

Seeing that President Kim Il Sung was pleased by this rare and particularly beautiful flower, President Sukarno decided to name the flower the Kimilsungia, reflecting the unanimous desire of his people who greatly revered our leader.

For the following 10 years, the botanist's sons and pupils devoted themselves totally to raising the "Kimilsungia" even though the circumstances were often difficult, and at last they succeeded in perfecting its cultivation. They presented the flower to President Kim Il Sung in April 1975.

In this way a flower bearing the name of a great man appeared for the first time in the history of the world.

17. What kind of flower is Kimjongilia?

This is a new flower produced by Kamo Mototeru, the manager of the Kamo Iris Garden, Kakegawa City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, as a result of 20 years of painstaking efforts.

He named this beautiful and rare flower of the begonia family “Kimjongilia” out of his ardent desire to hand down to posterity the name of the great man who is admired by the people throughout the world.

Kamo Mototeru presented the fully-grown flower to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il in February 1988, on the occasion of his 46th birthday.

The flower is 20 cm, 25 cm at maximum, in diameter. It is in full bloom for 120 days or more at a time because it bears 10 to 15 flowers which grow at regular intervals after the first bud blossoms.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

“An independent national economy is a comprehensive economy which is operated by one’s own efforts, developed comprehensively and equipped with modern technology; it is a people-oriented economy which meets virtually all the needs for economic construction and the people’s lives by domestic production.”

KIM IL SUNG

18. What is the basic line of the Government of the Republic in socialist economic construction?

In socialist economic construction the Government of the Republic adheres strictly to the basic line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, at the same time as ensuring the development of light industry and agriculture.

This line was advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea held in August 1953, immediately after the armistice.

After the flames had died down in Korea and postwar reconstruction started the Korean people were faced, above all else, with the pressing task of rapidly restoring the devastated national economy and improving the people’s livelihood as quickly as possible.

The great leader, displaying his clear understanding of

the state of our revolution, put forward a unique line which had never been imagined in the history of economic construction, the new line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while ensuring the development of light industry and agriculture.

In fact, without developing heavy industry on a priority basis, it would have been impossible to restore and develop light industry and agriculture successfully nor would it have been possible to lay the foundations of socialism. Yet the conditions in our country in the postwar period did not allow us to concentrate our efforts on heavy industry alone and delay the development of light industry and agriculture.

In the postwar conditions, when everything had been destroyed, it was very difficult for us to give priority to the growth of heavy industry at the same time as ensuring the development of light industry and agriculture. But, no matter how difficult it would be and how little experience we had, we had to do it.

Because it has adhered strictly to this line ever since the difficult days following the war, the Government of the Republic has been able to solve the problems of building the foundations of our economy and of improving the people's standard of living; it has also been able to settle all matters arising in the building of an independent national economy by effecting a high speed of enlarged reproduction based on the rational and accurate balance.

The Government of the Republic continues to adhere strictly to this basic line of socialist economic construction, the superiority of which has been proved through our experience, and is pressing on with the revolution and construction.

* Major Engineering Items of Our Country

Engineering items	From when produced
Chollima tractor	1958
Sungni 58 lorry	1958
Bulldozer	1960
3,000-ton press	1960
Universal electronic computer	1960
Pulgungi electric locomotive	1961
Trolleybus	1961
6,000-ton press	1970
10-metre turning lathe	1970
50,000-kva hydraulic turbine	1973
5,000-ton class refrigerator transport	1973
3,750-ton class stern trawler	1973
2,500 hp diesel locomotive	1973
200,000 kva transformer	1974
2,500 hp medium-speed diesel engine	1974
3,000 hp high-speed diesel engine	1974
20-metre lathe	1974
20,000-ton class cargo ship	1975
125,000 kva hydraulic turbine	1985
50,000 kva thermal turbine	1985
10,000-ton press	1985
Large-size oxygen plant	1985

19. How fast the economy has developed?

Korea was a very backward, colonial agricultural country.

Worse still, the three-year war destroyed the country totally.

The Korean people had to build the nation's economy on the ruins after the war.

They started literally from nothing. But they tightened their belts and worked hard under the wise leadership of the great leader and the Party. After three years of postwar reconstruction, they realized socialist industrialization in the short time of only 14 years. Throughout the whole period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970, industrial production rose at the speed of 19.1 per cent a year on an average.

Subsequently, we carried out the Six-Year Plan and the Second Seven-Year Plan successfully and are today fulfilling the Third Seven-Year Plan.

The average annual rate of industrial growth was 12.8 per cent in the years between 1961 and 1970, 16.3 per cent between 1971 and 1976 and 12.2 per cent between 1978 and 1984.

Agricultural production, too, has developed rapidly, with grain output increasing every year. The output of grain reached the levels of 7 million tons in 1974, of 9 million tons in 1979, of 9.5 million tons in 1982 and of 10 million tons in 1984.

Overall, the value of industrial output has increased 431 times and grain production 5.3 times compared to what they were immediately after liberation.

This rapid rate of development of our economy can be ascribed, essentially, to the true superiority of the socialist economic system which is managed on the basis of the people's great revolutionary enthusiasm.

*** Important Factories, Enterprises and Cooperative Farms**

—The Musan Mining Complex in North Hamgyong Province is the biggest iron-ore-producing centre. It has a deposit of billions of tons of magnetite and supplies concentrates through 100-kilometre-long Musan-Chongjin concentrated ore transport pipeline. It is being built into an iron ore producing centre with a production capacity of 10 million tons of concentrated iron ores. It will be extended to produce 15 million tons of iron ore in the future.

—The Komdok Mining Complex in Tanchon, South Hamgyong Province, is a leading nonferrous metal ore producing centre. It produces hundreds of thousand tons of lead and zinc concentrate annually. Ore-Dressing Plant No. 3 has an annual production capacity of 10 million tons of ores.

—The Anju District Coal Mining Complex in Chongnam District, South Pyongan Province, is the largest coal mining complex. It includes Taehyang, Ryongnim, Ripsok and other collieries and will have a production capacity of 70-100 million tons in the near future.

—The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex in Chongjin, North Hamgyong Province, is the largest ferrous metallurgical complex. It produces several million tons of pig iron, steel, various rolled steel products respectively a year. Its steel output will surpass 5 million tons in the period of the Third Seven-Year Plan.

—The Chollima Steel Complex in Chollima District, Nampo City, is called the "homeland of Chollima". It produces steel, structural steel, special alloy steel, drawn pipe, wire, etc. A new steel plant with an annual production capacity of two million tons is under construction.

—The Pukchang Thermal Power Complex in Pukchang County, South Pyongan Province, is the biggest electric power generating base. It has over ten 100,000 kva generators.

—The Huichon General Machine-tool Factory in Huichon, Chagang Province, is called "parent factory". It produces various machine tools including "Huichon No. 3". Numerically controlled machine tool production lines are now under installation.

—The Taean Heavy Machine Complex in Taean District, Nampo City, is a birthplace of the Taean work system. It is a giant manufacturing centre producing electric machines and ordered equipment.

—The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Complex in Pyongyang produces electric locomotive "Pulgungi," diesel

locomotive "Kum Song", 8- and 6-axled electric locomotives, passenger coaches.

—The Sungni General Motor Works in South Pyongan Province is a lorry producing centre.

—The Sunchon Vinalon Complex in Sunchon, South Pyongan Province, is the biggest chemical industrial complex. When completed, it will produce annually one million tons of carbide, 750,000 tons of methanol, 100,000 tons of vinalon, 900,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, 250,000 tons of vinyl chloride, 250,000 tons of caustic soda, 400,000 tons of sodium carbonate and other chemicals, and 300,000 tons of protein feed.

—The Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex in North Hwanghae Province is a large-size light metals producing base. When completed, it will produce 510,000 tons of potassic fertilizer, 420,000 tons of alumina and over 10 million tons of cement by treating three million tons of orthoclase.

—The Sangwon Cement Complex in Sangwon County, Pyongyang, has an annual production capacity of several million tons of cement.

—The February 8 Vinalon Complex in Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province, was completed in May 1961. It has an annual production capacity of 50,000 tons of vinalon and turns out vinyl chloride, caustic soda and several hundred kinds of chemicals.

—The Namhung Youth Chemical Complex is located in Anju, South Pyongan Province. It produces acrylic, nylon, phenol, acetone, fertilizer and emulsion in the main, and over 60 kinds of chemicals.

—The Tanchon Magnesite Clinker Plant in Tanchon, South Hamgyong Province, produces magnesite clinker from magnesite ore mined at the Ryongyang Mine and firebricks.

—The Pyongnam irrigation network covers the area of South Pyongan Province. It is called "the pioneer in irrigation". It waters over 100,000 hectares of paddy and dry fields including the Yoldusamcholli Plain on the west coast. It comprises over 10 reservoirs including Lake Yonpung, over 1,000 pumping stations, over 10,000 structures and 2,000-kilometre-long irrigational channels.

—The Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso District, Nampo City, is the birthplace of the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method. In 1954 it started as an agricultural cooperative embracing 16 farm households and one head of cattle. In 1988 the per hectare yield reached eight tons in rice and over nine tons in maize. It runs the Chongsan Agricultural College and the higher farm machine operator training school.

20. What are the outputs of the major products?

In 1987 we produced 54,000 million kwh of electricity, 80 million tons of coal, 6,830,000 tons of steel, 5,356,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 126,000 tons of chemical fibres, 12,462,000 tons of cement and 3,600,000 tons of seafoods.

Our country is carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan (1987-93), under which we aim to achieve the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. These objectives are to produce annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 10 million tons of steel, 1.7 million tons of nonferrous metals, 22 million tons of cement, 7.2 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 11 million tons of seafoods and 15 million tons of grain and to have reclaimed 300,000 hectares of tideland.

During the period of the Third Seven-Year Plan industrial production will be increased by 1.9 times and agricultural production by 1.4 times.

*** Per Capita Output of Major Industrial Goods**

Electricity	2,850 kwh
Coal	4,276 kg
Steel	373 kg
Chemical Fertilizer	289 kg
Cement	690 kg
Fabrics	44.4 metres
Seafood	194 kg

(In 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan period)

21. How is the economic exchange with other countries carried on?

Our country is developing economic exchange with other countries on the principles of Chajusong, complete equality and mutual benefit. The most important aspect of this is to develop foreign trade.

In the period of the Third Seven-Year Plan we envisage that foreign trade will increase 3.2 times.

Trade in our country is conducted under the unified leadership of the state—both national and local trade.

National trade is in the charge of the Ministries of Foreign Trade and External Economic Affairs as well as of trading companies under state commissions and ministries. Local trade is conducted by trading companies which belong to the provinces.

In addition to trade, joint ventures with other countries are being conducted widely in our country. Since the Law of Joint Venture was promulgated by the Government of the Republic joint ventures have been promoted rapidly.

Joint ventures are being conducted in all fields of the national economy.

In our country certain privileges are guaranteed for people engaged in joint ventures. Imports of the materials they need are exempt from customs duty and raw and other materials can be imported freely. In addition, they are exempt from paying income tax for a certain period and, when the amount they earn is small, the people concerned are able to petition for a reduction in their income tax and, should they need to send dividends to their own countries, favourable conditions are provided.

Joint ventures can be undertaken either in our territory or in another country.

The Government of the Republic protects by law the

property invested by foreign joint venture companies and the income they earn from their business.

*** Useful Minerals**

Some 400 kinds of minerals have so far been discovered, of which useful minerals number over 200 kinds including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, coal, magnesite, limestone and graphite.

22. What are the exports and imports?

Our country exports machine tools and other machinery and equipment, nonferrous metals and products manufactured from them, rolled steel, cement, magnesia clinker, anthracite, chemical fibres and other chemical goods, medical appliances and medicines, household goods such as porcelain and resins, clothes, special products such as Koryo insam (ginseng) and cigarettes, vegetables, fruit, seafood and so on.

Major imports are crude oil, coking coal, alloy elements, crude rubber, some machinery and equipment, cooking oil and so on.

Our country has established economic relations with and is trading with more than 100 countries on the five continents.

In 1985 the total value of export trade was 6,060 million dollars and that of import trade 5,620 million.

*** Major Plants of Economic Value**

Timber plants	some 100 kinds
Medicinal plants	some 900 kinds

Edible plants	some 300 kinds
Fruit bearing plants	some 30 kinds
Feed plants	some 160 kinds
Aromatic plants	some 60 kinds
Oil bearing plants	some 50 kinds
Nectariferous plants	some 170 kinds
Fibre plants	some 100 kinds
Gardening plants	some 300 kinds

23. What is the Tae'an work system?

The Tae'an work system is a new economic system of management initiated by President Kim Il Sung in December 1961 while he was giving personal guidance at the Tae'an Electric Machinery Plant which is situated just outside Pyongyang, the capital city.

As is known to everyone, in a socialist society the masses of the working people who have become the masters of the country must adopt the attitude of masters towards the economic life of the nation, displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm. This, however, is not possible by itself. Although all production facilities, including factories and enterprises, belong to the people and those who manage them have become the masters of the economy, if the economic management system does not suit socialism, the working masses, the masters, can in no way fulfil their proper duties as such. This was the case in our country. In this country the socialist transformation of the production relations was completed in August 1958. But the economic management system still retained many backward, capitalistic elements. It was the Tae'an work system that fully eliminated them and was established as the system of economic management suited to socialism.

What, then, is the essence of the Tae'an work system?

First, it is a system under which the economy is managed under the collective leadership of Party committees.

Under this system, the Party committee, as the supreme

leadership body in one particular economic unit, discusses and decides collectively the directions of and methods for implementing important economic tasks. It also conducts political work, work with people, to inspire Party members and the working people to carry them out. In this way the system removes one individual's power to take an arbitrary decision and his subjectivity and makes it possible to develop to the full the resourcefulness and creativity of the broad masses of the people.

Second, this system helps to guarantee the coordinated, intensive, scientific and technical guidance of the production processes.

Under this system the general staff is made up of those sections which are in direct charge of production and the chief engineer leads these sections in a coordinated manner, thus ensuring the technical guidance of production processes.

Third, this system ensures that the higher levels assume responsibility for supplying materials to the lower levels.

Under this system the leadership bodies in the production sectors concerned provide the enterprises with materials through the supply agencies and the enterprises use their material supply departments and warehouses to deliver materials promptly to those who are working by the machines.

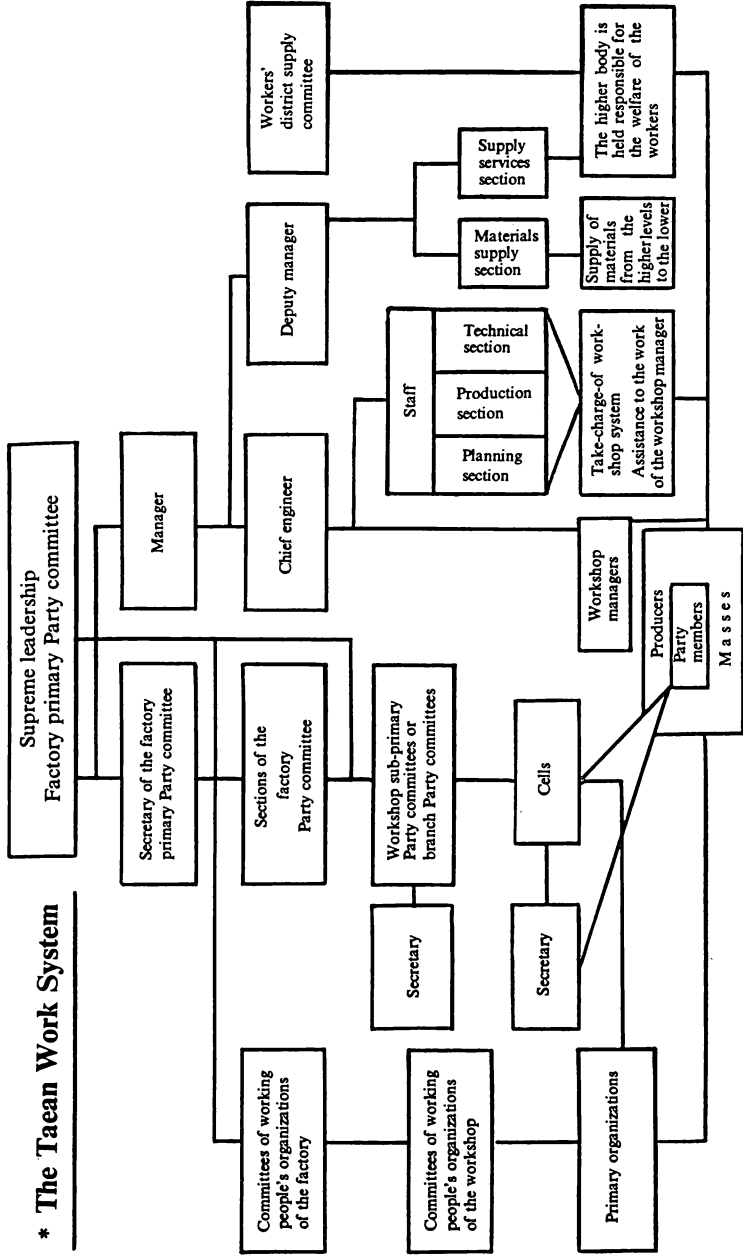
Fourth, this system guarantees that the everyday needs of the working people are taken care of responsibly.

Under this system a factory has well-organized departments which are exclusively engaged in supply services. It also has a supply committee in the workers' residential district to guarantee that the everyday needs of the residents are met in a responsible and planned manner.

The Taaen work system is our style of communist industrial management which conforms to the natural requirements of the socialist economy.

With the creation of the Taaen work system the remnants

* The Taean Work System



of capitalist economic management methods were eradicated once and for all. All the working people have now become the masters of production and management and they solve all problems on their own, relying on comradely cooperation between superiors and subordinates and between the workers, as well as on the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working masses, based on the collectivist, communist principle "One for all and all for one".

24. What are the methods employed in directing the rural economy?

In our country the rural economy is managed under the new agricultural guidance system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung early in 1962.

The guidance system is a network of professional government agricultural bodies which have been formed to direct the rural economy by industrial methods and it consists of county cooperative farm management committees, provincial rural economy committees and the State Agricultural Commission.

With the completion of agricultural cooperativization in our country in 1958, cooperative farms were enlarged, a rapid improvement was made in agricultural techniques and the material and technical assistance of the state to the rural communities was increased. In addition to this, the ideological level of the peasants and their cultural and technical standards were raised and the range of rural affairs expanded.

In order to develop agriculture rapidly in these circumstances it became necessary to direct the rural economy by industrial methods, by running cooperative farms in a planned and organized manner with the main stress laid on technical guidance. That is why a new agricultural guidance system was established to suit the specific conditions of our

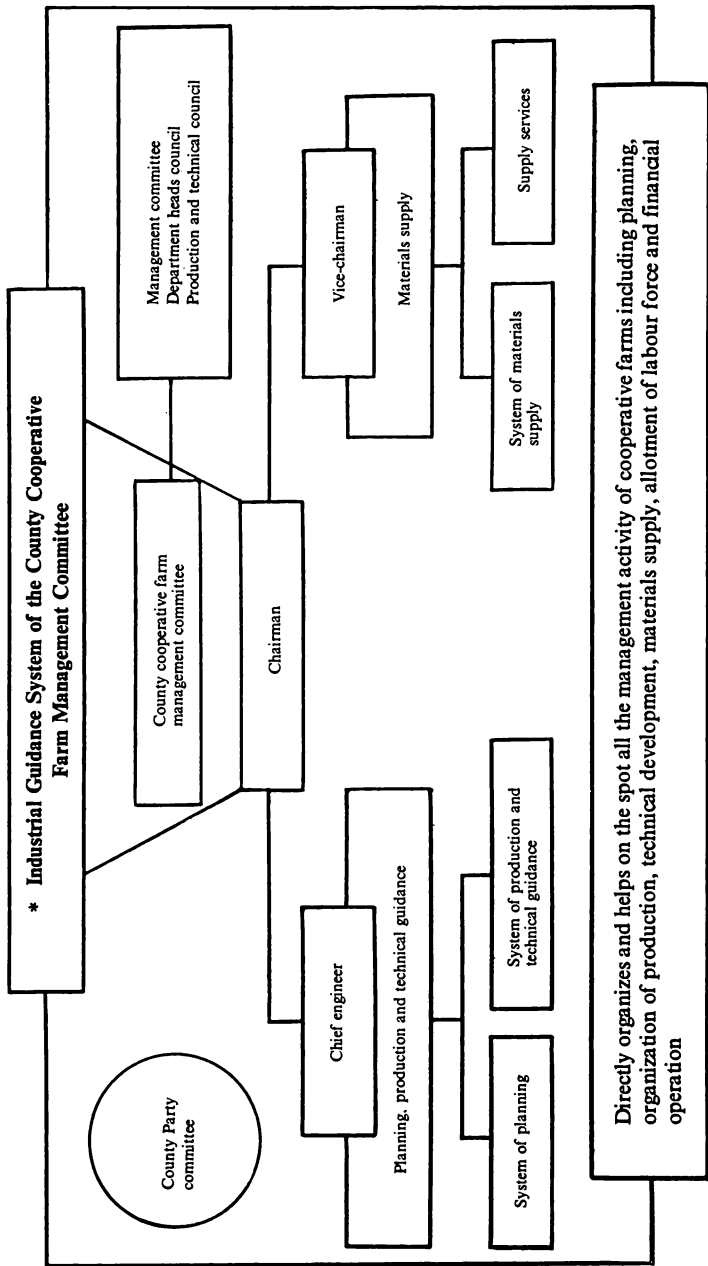
developing rural economy.

Under this system the county cooperative farm management committee plays the most important role. This committee gives direct guidance to all the management activities of the cooperative farms, based on its unified control of the agricultural technicians in the county and the state-owned enterprises there that directly serve agriculture. This committee is a professional agricultural guidance body which controls cooperative farms directly and provides the material and technical assistance of the state on the spot.

The provincial rural economy committees direct and help county cooperative farm management committees and state-owned agro-livestock farms as well as the rural economy as a whole within the province.

The State Agricultural Commission assumes the leadership of the rural economy of the whole country, paying primary attention to studying the development of agricultural techniques and to long-range measures for the development of the rural economy.

Guidance to agriculture by industrial methods and the effective material and technical assistance of the state to cooperative farms enable our rural areas to develop rapidly and evenly.



25. How was it possible to abolish the taxes?

In our country the system of taxation, a historical legacy, was abolished completely in April, 1974. This was a clear expression of the people-orientated policy put forward by our Party and the Government of the Republic.

The system of taxation, which came into being with the emergence of the state, has been used in class society for thousands of years as a means of preserving the ruling machinery of the governing classes and plundering the working people.

Under Japanese colonial rule, our people, owing to the predatory tax policy of the Japanese, suffered immeasurable hardship and distress and went through the bitter experience of leading a subhuman existence.

The desire of our people to be freed from the heavy burden of taxation was centuries-old and urgent.

With due consideration for the centuries-old desire of our people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the most correct way to solve the tax problem and gave intelligent guidance for its implementation.

In the 1930s when the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was being waged, he drew up a revolutionary tax policy and published it in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. He implemented this policy in the anti-Japanese guerrilla base, the liberated area, and so accumulated experiences in solving the tax problem.

After liberation the great leader abolished the predatory and colonial system of taxation of the Japanese imperialists and established a genuinely people-orientated, democratic tax system, the content of which was the agricultural tax in kind and a progressive income tax, by

implementing the Juche-orientated tax policy which he had formulated in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. With the development of the national economy, he put forward the policy of freeing the people from taxation and led its implementation.

In the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country the great leader outlined the task of abolishing the agricultural tax in kind over the three years between 1964 and 1966, and ensured that it was carried out with success. With the abolition of agricultural tax in kind, only income tax and local government tax remained in our country.

The great leader took the historic measure of abolishing completely even income tax and local government tax, which were negligible amounts, on April 1, 1974.

The complete abolition of taxes was possible in our country because we have an incomparably advantageous socialist system which is the embodiment of the great Juche idea created by the respected leader.

Under the socialist system in our country where all the working people have become masters of the state and society and are working conscientiously for the Party and revolution, for the fatherland and people, it has become unnecessary to retain, as their civil duty to the state, taxation, a legacy of the old society.

The abolition of the tax system was also possible because a powerful socialist independent national economy had been built in our country.

Our powerful independent national economy has enabled us to take revolutionary measures to increase state expenditure for raising the people's standard of living and to abolish the system of taxation, even though there is the constant danger of war because of the provocative acts of the US imperialists and their stooges.

26. How much money was spent in the building of the West Sea Barrage?

Approximately 4,000 million *won* was invested in building the West Sea Barrage.

The West Sea Barrage is the largest dam in the world.

It is an 8 kilometre-long barrage built in deep sea.

It has three locks which ships of tens of thousands of tons can pass through and a spillway weir which has dozens of sluices.

The total amount of earth used in this project was 15 million cubic metres.

The West Sea Barrage was built by our own efforts using our own design, techniques and materials over a period of only five years from May 1981 to June 1986.



CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION

“The heyday of national culture our people are now witnessing is the great result of the correct leadership of the Workers’ Party of Korea and of the creative efforts and devoted struggle of our writers and artists who are boundlessly loyal to the Party.”

KIM IL SUNG

27. What is the educational system?

Our educational system is composed of preschool education, the first stage, regular educational system and the educational system of studying while working.

Preschool education is given at the kindergarten and orphanage. The kindergarten has junior and senior classes. One-year preschool compulsory education is given in the senior class.

The 11-year compulsory education which is in force in Korea includes one-year preschool education and ten-year compulsory secondary education.

Regular education system includes institutions for compulsory ten-year senior middle school education, specialized schools, colleges and universities.

The institutions for ten-year compulsory education include the four-year primary school and the six-year senior middle school. The four-year primary school admits the

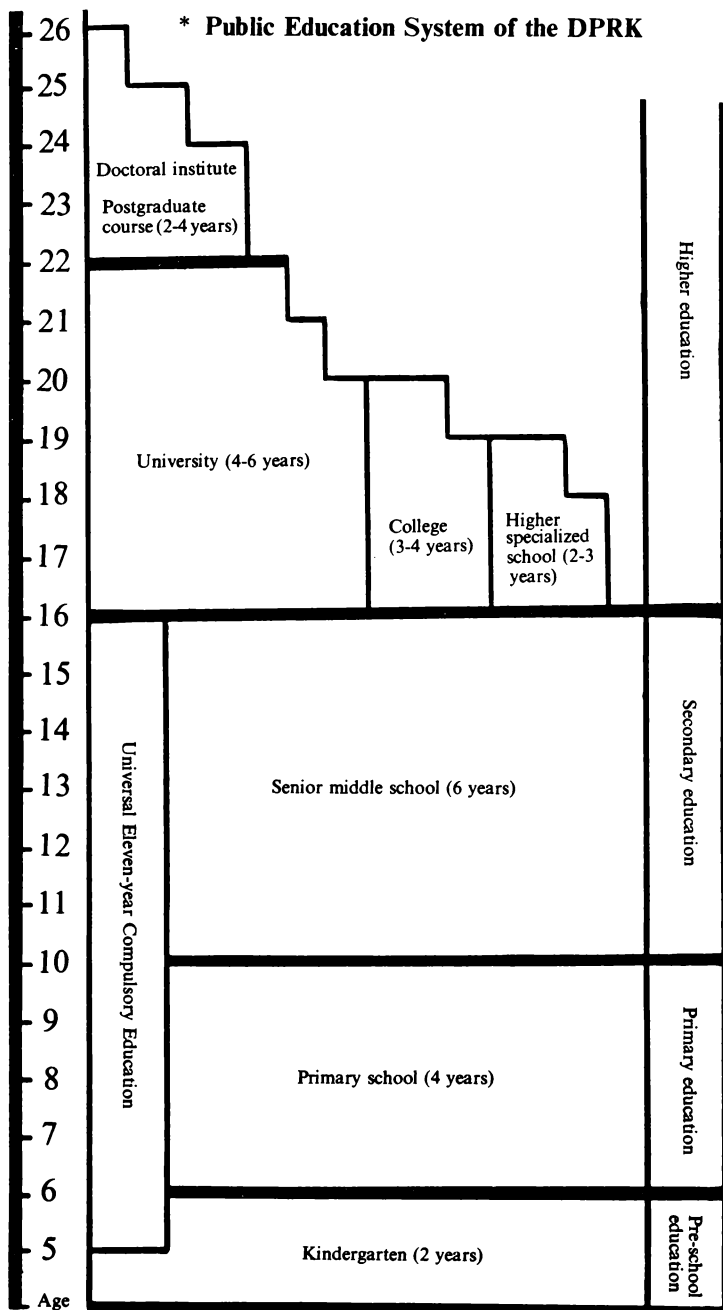
children who finished preparatory compulsory education at kindergartens and gives them primary education.

The six-year senior middle school enrolls the pupils who graduated from the primary school and gives them complete general secondary education.

Higher educational institutions admit those who finished senior middle school or demobilized soldiers and young working people who have qualifications equivalent to the former and train them to be assistant engineers, engineers or specialists.

The educational system of studying while working includes evening colleges, correspondence course, factory, farm and fishermen's colleges.

*** Public Education System of the DPRK**



28. How is the universal 11-year compulsory education enforced?

The universal 11-year compulsory education provides a free complete secondary education to the children of 5 to 16. In our country babies are left to the care of nursery and enter kindergarten at the age of four. The kindergarten has senior class and junior class. All the children aged five receive one-year preschool compulsory education at the senior class. After that they attend the primary school for four years and then the senior middle school for six years. After receiving the 11-year complete secondary compulsory education free of charge, they aged 16 go out into society or enter university. In our country the universal 11-year compulsory education was introduced in September 1972 and it was completely enforced in all parts of the country in September 1975.

The one-year preschool compulsory education prepares all the children for primary education.

In the primary school, stress is put on the lessons of mother tongue, arithmetics, nature, forestry and gardening and other general subjects to give children the fundamental knowledge on nature and society. Subjects such as physical training, music, drawing, handicraft help the pupils in increasing their physical strength and in enhancing their cultural attainments. Thus, they acquire the basic knowledge of nature and society and grounding for secondary general education and basic technical education.

The six-year senior middle school steps up ideological and political education of pupils and gives them communist education through revolutionary organized life and diverse political activities. It systemati-

cally gives students the basic knowledge about basic sciences such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology and foreign languages and makes them acquire at least one kind of technique through technical education. At the same time education in art and physical training is strengthened.

Thus, in our country the universal 11-year compulsory education is fully enforced at each stage. All the rising generation are brought up to be builders of socialism equipped with the essentials of a revolutionary world outlook, basic knowledge about nature and society and at least one kind of technique.

29. How did all the adults attain the cultural and technical level of the middle school graduate or above?

Today all the working people of our country are on the cultural and technical level of middle school graduate or upwards. This is primarily because the adult education for the working people has been steadily kept abreast with the education for the rising generation.

Our country wiped out illiteracy at the first stage of adult education. After liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism in 1945, our country had 2.3 million illiterates. At that time the Korean alphabet schools were set up and campaign against illiteracy was launched on a nationwide scale. As a result, illiteracy was abolished in 1949.

In the wake of this, measures were taken to raise the cultural and technical standards of the working people in close combination with the development of the universal compulsory education for the rising generation.

After the Fatherland Liberation War ended in 1953 efforts were made to enforce the universal primary compulsory education for new generation from 1956 and, at the

same time, to raise the standards of the general knowledge of people up to those of primary school leaver through adult education. In connection with the enforcement of the universal secondary compulsory education in 1958 and the universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967, measure was taken to raise the cultural and technical standards of the working people to those of middle school leaver and to make them acquire at least one kind of technique. With the enforcement in 1972 of the universal 11-year compulsory education which completes the secondary education the working people were encouraged to raise their general cultural and technical level to that of senior middle school leaver and acquire at least one kind of modern technique.

All the working people in our country attained the cultural and technical level of middle school graduate or above because well-regulated educational system had been established for them and adequate conditions provided.

As mentioned above, at the time of literacy campaign education of the working people was mainly conducted through the Korean alphabet schools, which were later reorganized into the adult school and the adult middle school. They were respectively reorganized into the working people's school and the working people's middle school after the war. The working people's school was reorganized into the working people's senior middle school with the introduction of the universal 11-year compulsory education. This shows that all the working people have attained the cultural and technical level of middle school leaver as a result of steady development of education system for the working people in keeping with the creation of solid material and technical foundation with the progress of the revolution and construction.

30. What does intellectualization of the whole of society mean and what are its results?

To intellectualize the whole of society, in short, means making all the working people attain the cultural and technical standards of the university graduate after working-classing them. In other words, it means raising the cultural and technical standards of all members of society to those of an intellectual. There might be doubt that socialism intends to make the intelligentsia of all members of society. The intellectualization of the whole of society put forward by our Party does not mean this. It means raising the cultural and technical standards of all members of society to those of the university graduate while training them to be boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out a policy of intellectualization of the whole of society in his historic report "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea" on October 9, 1975 and wisely led our people to implement it. Fourteen years have passed since then. In this period our country has achieved great success in the struggle for the intellectualization of the whole society.

It is first of all that it has trained a large army of 1,350,000 intellectuals by strengthening higher education.

For this purpose our Party has established the regular system of higher education and the system of higher education through studying while working and developed them simultaneously.

Our country had no university before liberation but now has 266 colleges and universities, where tens of thousands of intellectuals are being trained every year.

Another success is that the universal 11-year compulsory

education and adult education have been improved.

As is known, the secondary general education is the basis for higher education and a prerequisite to the enhancement of the general cultural and technical standards of people.

In the past the contents and methods of the secondary general education in our country were steadily improved and school education was made to go through the essential pedagogical process accurately. As a result, the universal 11-year compulsory education was further improved.

Yet another success is that the social condition for all the people to study was firmly created by stepping up social education.

The Grand People's Study House has been built in the heart of the capital city and numerous libraries sprang up in each province, city and county and reading rooms have been arranged everywhere in the country. As a result, adequate conditions have been created everywhere for all the working people and students to study.

The policy of intellectualization of the whole society is being materialized with credit in our country.

*** The Number of Schools and Students, Technicians and Specialists**

The number of schools	
Universities	266
Higher specialized schools	nearly 500
Senior middle schools	4,738
Primary schools	4,792
The number of students	4,923,000
The number of technicians and specialists	1,350,000

31. How are the preschool children brought up?

In our country there is established a system of bringing up and educating children under public care, under which all the preschool children are reared at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense. The Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children provides guarantee for it.

Today in our country more than 1,656,000 children under preschool age are being brought up in over 46,500 nurseries and kindergartens.

Weekly nurseries and kindergartens are widely run. The state trains and places competent workers who received special education as teacher of the nurseries and kindergartens. In addition it provides foodstuffs, toys, school things, medicines and facilities necessary for educating and bringing up children by state supply system.

Children are taught singing and dancing in the junior class of the kindergarten and writing and counting in the senior class.

Magazine "Flower Buds" is issued for children and the central broadcasting station has programme devoted to the kindergarten children.

*** Number of Nurseries and Kindergartens and Number of Children (in 1987)**

Nursery	
Number of nurseries	27,795
Number of children	936,000
Kindergarten	
Number of kindergartens	18,794
Number of children	720,000

32. What are the main tasks of the three-year plan for development of science and technology?

At the 13th Plenary Meeting of its 6th Central Committee the Workers' Party of Korea put forth the three-year plan for development of science and technique (1988-1990).

The central task of the three-year plan is to raise the science and technique of the country to the advanced level as early as possible by developing electronics, biology and heat engineering and other important branches of science and technique.

The development of electronics, biology and heat engineering affords an important guarantee for modernization of national economy, rapid improvement of the people's livelihood and solution of the question of heat and power for the expedition of the complete victory of socialism.

One of the central tasks of the three-year plan for development of science and technique is to bring about a signal progress in automation, robotization and computerization of national economy by rapidly developing electronics.

It includes research into and development of electronic materials and elements, electronic computers, numerically-controlled machine tools, automation equipment and robots on the higher level on the basis of the registered success. It also includes intensified optical elements and electronic devices for the optical fibre communication.

Another important task is to introduce the achievements of modern biology in agriculture and stockbreeding and to solve the scientific and technical problems arising in the rational use of marine resources by developing biology radically. It is necessary to have many good strains suited to

the specific conditions of the country, solve the question of protein feed by developing microbioengineering and increase sea food production by extensively promoting shallow-sea culture.

Yet another important task is to meet heat needs on our own by further developing heat engineering.

For the purpose it is necessary to make extensive use of low calory coal in all branches of the national economy, extensively install heating and gas services in town and country, and make research into the effective use of the sun and other natural energies.

The three-year plan for the development of science and technology is a prospective plan which covers the solution of the question of clothing with vinalon, production of salt through condensation of sea water by electricity, pressing scientific and technical problems arising in iron and steel and mining industries and transport and other branches of the national economy, introduction of the latest achievements of sciences, new developments in mathematics, physics and other fundamental sciences and other branches of sciences.

33. *What are famous operas?*

With a revolutionary change in opera new-type operas which are different from the former ones have been created in Korea. Typical of them are revolutionary opera *The Sea of Blood*, *The Flower Girl*, *Tell the Story*, *Forest! A True Daughter of the Party*, *The Song of Mt. Kumgang* which have been completed under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. In Korea these are called the five revolutionary operas.

They go by the name of "*Sea of Blood*-type" opera.

It is because they embodied the principles which have

been established in creating the revolutionary opera *The Sea of Blood*.

The story of *Sea of Blood*-type operas was revolutionary and popular whereas the former ones had been based on legendary myths on tragic stories.

The former operas mainly consisted of recitatives and choruses with orchestral accompaniment in form, while "*Sea of Blood*-type" operas introduced stanzaic songs and *pangchang* in a popular manner so that they were easy for everyone to understand and sing.

In the "*Sea of Blood*-type" operas dance is introduced as an indispensable means of representation together with mobile and perspective scenery. The "*Sea of Blood*-type" operas that had been created for the first time in the 1970's in our country were performed amid great admiration of the public at home and abroad. Among them *The Sea of Blood* and *The Flower Girl* were staged in many countries of the world. Of late the national opera *The Tale of Chun Hyang* has been produced, which opened up a new path in the creation of national opera.

34. What are popular plays?

Revolutionary plays *A Mountain Shrine*, *Blood at an International Conference*, *A Letter from the Daughter*, *Three Pretenders*, *Celebration* are popular among the people. They are typical plays that have brought about renovations by reviving the theatrical art which was falling in popularity. New-type dramatic art was created in our country in the 1970's when the immortal classic masterpiece *A Mountain Shrine* which was created in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was adapted for stage.

Hence new-type revolutionary plays produced in our

country are called "*A Mountain Shrine*-type" plays.

Revolutionary play *A Mountain Shrine* was the first of its kind which was created by renovating the production of script and performance of actors and actresses and introducing *pangchang*, orchestra, dance, mobile perspective, titles, narration and other means of representation. It won great popularity from its premiere.

The revolutionary plays treated different themes.

The revolutionary play *A Mountain Shrine* shows through profound artistic representation that if the working people are to lead a good life they are not to believe in non-existing God but in their own strength, and hew out their own destiny. The revolutionary play *Blood at an International Conference* shows that a nation that lost Chajusong is bound to be put to shame and contempt. *Three Pretenders* illustrates the truth that lack of unity leads to ruin. The story of *A Letter from the Daughter* is that the hero, being illiterate, took happy news written in the letter for sad one and was distressed temporarily. Through this the play shows that one should learn. These plays are highly appreciated by the spectators for their high ideological and artistic value.

35. What is the new dance notation?

In Korea the Chamo system of dance notation was devised and made public in 1987.

The new dance notation represents dance by dance notes of Chamo type.

There are 34 dance notes of Chamo type and a set of three horizontal lines are used as staff.

This notation is available for solo and group dances, acrobatics, mass game, rhythmic gymnastic and figure skating.

The new Chamo system of dance notation is simple and easy to understand.

The well-known German Laban dance notation consists of 300 notes written on 20 lines and spaces between them, whereas the Korean dance notation is very simple and easy to learn.

36. *What songs are popular?*

From olden times our country is renowned for scenic beauty. Our people love to work and make a revolution and always are optimistic in life. Everyone likes to sing songs.

Our people like lively revolutionary songs and songs rich in national flavour which are characterized by gentle tone and graceful and mild melody.

Our people's favourite songs, the theme songs of operas and films and folk songs are characterized by such melody.

The revolutionary hymns *Song of General Kim Il Sung*, *Song of the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il* and famous songs *Song of Korea*, *O Korea*, *I Will Add Glory to Thee* reflect the determination of our people to hold the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in high esteem and to be faithful to them for ever.

Our people who have long traversed the thorny revolutionary path like to sing revolutionary songs *March of the Guerrilla Army*, *Song of Revolution* and *Song of Comradeship* and *We'll Follow the Road Forever* that are based on revolutionary ethics and comradeship, making them their life companions.

Our people like singing *Victorious May*, *Song of Ploughing*, *Song of Reconstruction* which express the sentiments of the people at different stages of revolution and *For the Decisive Battle*, *At a Spring Site* which were composed in the days of the Fatherland Liberation War and theme songs of films.

Folk songs are popular among the people. Among them *Moran Hill*, *Song of Nyongbyon* and *Yangsando* are sung in all parts of the country.

37. *What are good films?*

It can be said that in our country radical change took place first in the cinema in the sphere of literature and art.

While leading film production long ago, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il made public his classic work "On the Art of the Cinema" which includes his original theories on film.

His work gives a comprehensive account of the principles to be adhered to in film production, especially, the seed as the core of work of literature as humanics, film production system centred on producer, the head of film makers, action of actors and actresses, scenes and music and other theoretical and practical problems arising in film production in accordance with the requirements of our age.

In recent years many excellent films have been produced in Korea thanks to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il's original theory on cinematic art and his wise leadership.

The immortal classics *The Sea of Blood*, *The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man*, *The Flower Girl* which have been adapted for screen can be cited as masterpieces of our film art for their revolutionary themes, true representation and original form.

Revolutionary film *Star of Korea* (10-part film), *The Sun of the Nation* and *Mt. Paekdu* which gave artistical representation of the history of the revolutionary activities of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are masterpieces that gave a brilliant solution to the question of portraying the leader of the working class.

In addition, excellent films dealing with different themes can be cited.

Among them are the feature film *Five Guerrilla Brothers* portraying the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the feature film *The Untrodden Path* dealing with the revolutionary struggle of our people in the period of construction of the democratic base, the feature films, *The Story of a Nurse*, *Unknown Heroes* and *The Wolmi Island* depicting the heroic exploits of the People's Army men in the Fatherland Liberation War, the feature films *The Path to Awakening* and *The Fate of Gum Hui and Un Hui* showing the struggle for expediting the independent reunification of the country. These films inspire our people in their revolutionary struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Feature films *A Worker's Family*, *The Flourishing Village*, *The Fourteenth Winter*, *A Bellflower* and *Guarantee* and the like are based on different aspects of building of socialism.

The Tale of Chun Hyang and *Rim Ggok Jong* which are screen version of national classics are good films.

A Boy Beats the Thief and *Child Commander* are good cartoon films for children. *The Flower Girl*, *Spring Thaw*, *Morning Star*, *A Bellflower* and many other feature films, science, documentary and cartoon films won high-class prizes and medals at the international film festivals.

38. How do the working people participate in the creative cultural and art activities?

In Korea workers, peasants and other working people are creators and enjoyers of literature and art.

They are engaged in literary and artistic activities joining amateur literary and art circles which are active everywhere—at all units of the centre and at each workplace of factories and enterprises.

In their literary and art activities they are guided by the mass culture and art guidance department of the Ministry of Culture and Art under the Administration Council, the central committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts, the culture bureau or department of the local government organ at every level and instructors in charge of mass culture in institutions, and cooperative farms. They are provided with every requirement for their literary and art activities.

They display their talents, taking part in the national amateur art circle festival and contest for workers, peasants, youth, students and children respectively, prize contests for literary and art works, and fine art exhibitions.

Their excellent literary and art works are screened, telecasted and carried through the press or displayed at art exhibition.

In Korea the working people create song, dance, comic chat, dialogue poem and others at all workplaces and give various performances.

Ordinary workers and farmers take active part in literary and artistic activities, so famous writers and artistes are produced from among them, and all acquire high cultural attainments.

39. How is medical service offered to the people?

Socialist medicine is, in essence, a preventive medicine. Its mission is to prevent diseases, and protect and promote the life and health of the people.

Our Party pursues the policy of preventive medicine. In our country vigorous efforts are made to strengthen hygienic and anti-epidemic work and prevent diseases for the implementation of our Party's policy of the prevention of diseases. As a result, terrible infectious diseases dangerous to the life and health of the people were completely

eradicated. However, all the diseases were not yet stamped out.

In Korea all the population benefit from free medical service.

All kinds of medical service—prescription, diagnosis, laboratory analysis, treatment, operation, accommodation in hospital, treatment at sanatoria and provision of meals are free.

The state provides all citizens with equal right to medical treatment.

Medical service is given by hospitals and clinics.

The networks of health facilities are reasonably distributed in the centre, provinces, cities, counties and ri. There is a hospital or a clinic in mines, industrial districts, big institutions, enterprises, nurseries and kindergartens.

Special hospitals for specific system and disease are set up in different parts of the country.

Medical service to the population is offered according to the section doctor system.

In other words, physicians take charge of definite residential quarters, regularly examine the health of the population in the residential quarters in their charge, popularize hygienic knowledge among them and help them to create labour and life environment, from the viewpoint of sanitary culture.

Physicians find out patients in their sections and give them medical care in time.

In Korea everyone enjoys responsible and systematic medical care of the section doctor.

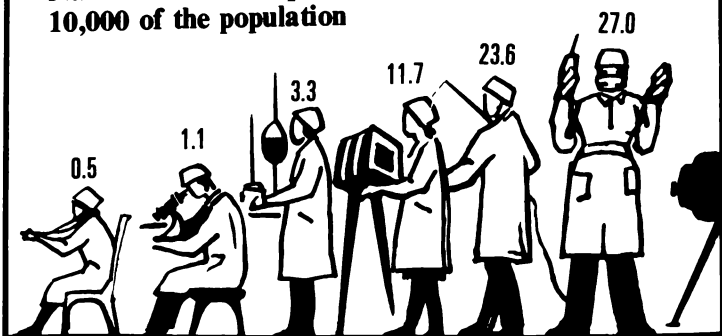
Special medical care is given to children, women and old people. The children's hospitals, pediatrics of hospitals at all levels have been well built up to give effective medical aid to children. Special attention is paid to the hygienic and nutritional care of children in nurseries and kindergartens.

Consultation with women and health care of pregnant women are regularly given in maternity and other hospitals

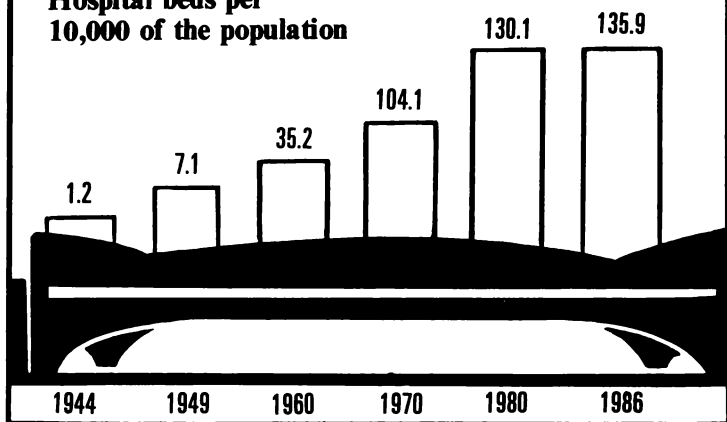
and obstetrics departments and delivery rooms have been well built up so that all the women in town and country are given midwifery attendance at hospital. Health care of pregnant women before and after delivery is well organized to protect them from diseases.

*** Number of Physicians and Hospital
Beds per 10,000 of Population**

**Number of doctors per
10,000 of the population**



**Hospital beds per
10,000 of the population**



40. What are the therapeutical effects of the traditional Korean medicine and what tonics are renowned?

Korean medicine is a traditional one that had been developed for several thousand years in Korea.

Well-known three classics —Uibangryuchwi (Medical Notes 266 volumes), Hyangyakjipsongbang (Encyclopaedia on Herb Medicine 85 volumes) and Tonguibogam (Handbook on Traditional Korean Medicine 25 volumes)— were already compiled and published in the 15th-17th centuries and contributed to the development of medicine in different countries of the East. Even today they are widely consulted in treatment and prophylactics.

In our country great efforts are expended on developing Korean medicine. In recent years good result has been achieved in curing inveterate diseases by Korean medicine. Whereas the Western medicine cures diseases by surgical operation or destroying germs, the Korean medicine promotes the health of people not to contract disease and cures diseases by increasing their vigour to overcome diseases, which constitutes its merit.

In recent years the Korean medicine is applied in curing cerebral hemorrhage, eye diseases, neuralgia and cholelithiasis and even serious burn cases. It is effective in removing warts and freckles on the face without scar. Thus it opens a new path of therapy.

The merit of traditional Korean medicines is that there are no ill effects incidental to synthetic drugs and they increase functions, retard senescence and accelerate restoration of one's energy and thus help people live long.

Hence traditional drugs and tonics are well known since several thousand years ago.

There are many efficacious tonics.

Some tonics are good for health and long life. Such are Pullohwan, Pullodan, Kyongokgo, Insamgobonhwan, Chonokhwan and Pullosansam which help recovery from fatigue and buildup of the blood, stimulate the heart, and improve one's health. Some others are good for the internal organs of the body, anemia and intestinal disorder. Such are Ryungmihwan, Samultang, Palmihwan, Rogyongdaebowhan, Sipjondaebotang, Insamyangyongtang, Palmibosinhwan, Posimdan, Insamgonmihwan, Insamhodotang and Tangwigo.

The Korean insam (ginseng) is one of the valuable traditional drugstuffs. It is widely used for highly efficacious preparations.

41. How is the average life span of people increasing?

The average span of life was 38 years up to the liberation of the country in 1945.

The average life span of people has grown rapidly since the establishment of the popular public health system after liberation. Average life expectancy increased to 58.3 in 1960, 63.8 in 1969, 66 in 1972, 73 in 1976. It has grown to 74.3 (70.9 for men, 77.3 for women) in 1986.

42. Is there any environmental pollution?

Our country is free from environmental pollution.

This is because thorough measures against pollution have been taken in our country with the enactment of the environment protection law.

First, factories and cities are built up on the principle of avoiding destruction of environment and anti-pollutional measures are taken before beginning production.

The urban construction in Pyongyang can be cited for an illustration.

In Pyongyang there are many recreation grounds covered with greenery and various kinds of flowers and visited by various birds and there are parks in every residential district. Green area in Pyongyang is 48 square metres per head of its population.

It is not fortuitous that the people of the world call Pyongyang "the city in a park".

Factories are built avoiding concentration and giving primary consideration to the protection of the workers' health.

Development of natural resources is prohibited in case it affects environment. When the veins of gold were discovered in Mt. Myohyang and planned to mine, the great leader prohibited it, saying that it would impair the scenery of the mountain.

Next, supervisory and research institutions have been set up for prevention of environmental pollution and their roles are enhanced in every way. The environment protection committee whose mission it is to supervise over environmental pollution and look after environment has been established in every province, city and county.

It has stations of supervision over environmental pollution where needed, which regularly examine air, water and soil.

It gives guidance so that the installation of sanitary and purification facilities is envisaged at the stage of designing new factories and enterprises.

It raises the scientific and technical level of anti-pollutional work and exercises rigid supervision and control over environmental pollution.

Our country has a modern environment protection institution which greatly contributes to the protection of environment.

43. What are the mass communication media?

In our country many kinds of press are issued to serve the

modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea.

Over 40 kinds of newspaper are issued in the centre and provinces. These include *Rodong Sinmun*, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (with a circulation of 1.5 million), *Minju Choson*, the organ of the Government of the DPRK (300,000 circulation), *Rodong Chongnyon*, the organ of the Central Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea (800,000 circulation), newspaper of the capital *Pyongyang Sinmun* (500,000 circulation). If factory, enterprise and university newspapers are included, there are over 80 kinds of newspapers.

The news agency publishes the daily paper *Korean Central News*, *Photographic News*, and daily information bulletin in English, Russian, French and Spanish.

There are radiobroadcasting and telecast.

As for radiobroadcasting there are Korean Central Radio, Radio Pyongyang broadcasting, overseas and local broadcasts.

The overseas broadcasts are transmitted in Korean and eight foreign languages—English, French, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Spanish and German.

As for the telecast, there are Korean Central Telecast, Kaesong Telecast and Mansudae Telecast.

There are many publishing houses including the Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House, the Foreign Languages Press Group, the Kum Song Youth Publishing House, the Science and Encyclopedia Press, the Industrial Publishing House, the Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency, the Working People's Organizations Publishing House, the Literary and Art Publishing House, the Agricultural Publishing House, the Railways Publishing House, the Higher Educational Book Publishing House, the Educational Book Publishing House, the Foreign Language Book Publishing House. They publish the immortal classic works of the great leader President

Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, explanatory books on Party policies, works of literature and art, various educational materials, textbooks for the students, outside reading and reference books, scientific and technical books and versions in foreign languages.

Many magazines are issued. These include "Kulloja" the theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, "Chollima", magazine for the masses, "Chongnyon Saenghwal" (life of youth), "Taehaksaeng" (student), "Saesedae" (rising generation), "Choson Munhak" (Korean literature), "Cheyuk" (physical training), "Choson Yesul" (Korean art), "Choson Yonghwa" (Korean cinema), and "Ryoksa Gwahak" (historical science). Several thousand kinds of magazines, books and pictorials are issued annually.

44. What is done to develop mass physical culture?

The development of mass physical culture is of an important significance in reliably preparing the entire people for work and national defence and improving sporting techniques. In our country physical training in school is strengthened first of all to develop mass physical culture.

Physical training in school is aimed to help students grow tall and build up their body harmoniously, acquire basic knowledge of sports and at least one sporting technique.

Field and track events, heavy gymnastics, football, volleyball, basketball, table tennis, swimming, gymnastic dance and mass game are widely popularized in all schools. Each school develops specific sports items with due regard to its characteristic features and encourages them traditionally. At school different sports circles are organized and regularly run so that students take part in them according to their aptitude and taste.

Swimming is arranged in summer, skating and skiing

in winter and mountaineering in autumn.

Today physical training in our schools plays an important part in popularizing sports and greatly contribute to training player reserve.

Sports are encouraged in institutions, enterprises and cooperative farms for the purpose of developing mass physical culture.

People regularly do different physical exercises and sports in institutions and enterprises with due regard to their feature and various sports and games are arranged according to a plan on holidays and red-letter days.

In addition, physical exercise at home is encouraged.

To develop mass physical culture the examination of physical strength of people is carried out annually with the active participation of young people, students and the working people and athletic meets and contests of different categories are regularly held.

Vigorous movement for model physical training county is now being launched. The title of model physical training county has been conferred so far on 12 cities and counties (districts). All the cities and counties and districts of the country are taking part in this movement.

Today sports are popularized among the broad masses and greatly make for the promotion of their health and physical strength.

45. Why are mass games developed actively in Korea?

From olden times the Korean people characterized by the high spirit of unity and organization liked mass games and hunting.

Mass game is an overall mass gymnastics characterized by deep ideological content, a high degree of organization and discipline, considerable artistic merit and gymnastic

skills and can be said to be congenial to our national disposition.

Our mass game greatly helps train the young people to be equipped with a high degree of ideological consciousness and organization, wide knowledge, cultural attainments and strong physique.

Our mass game is mainly composed of gymnastics. Our mass game derives from mass gymnastics "Floral Gymnastics" whose performance the great leader President Kim Il Sung guided himself while revolutionizing Wujiazi farm village in northeast China in the 1930's when he led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

After liberation our mass game has rapidly developed to be popular gymnastics.

The mass game which at first was held with the participation of 1,000 children or so in schools gradually came to be arranged embracing the whole county, and now has developed into a large-scale one with the participation of 50,000. It was fragmentary in its plot but now gives an epic representation.

The mass games Chollima Korea, Under the Banner of the Workers' Party, Song of Korea, People Sing of the Leader, Under the Banner of the Party which have been produced and performed so far won the People's Prize.

Mass game is now held on a wider scale amidst the great attention of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

The mass game contest is held every other year between schools, schools of different categories, counties and provinces under the auspices of the Central Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea and Mass Game Production Group under the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and on major national holidays and anniversaries mass game is held on a nationwide scale.

Mass Game Production Group under the Korean

Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee is a special organization responsible for the production and development of mass game.

This production group gives active assistance to over 40 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in arranging mass game.

46. What tourist resorts are there and what are the prospects of their development?

Tourist resorts as well as scenic spots have been built up in many places of the country. Typical of them are Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Myohyang, Kaesong, Nampo and Wonsan.

Among them Mt. Myohyang and Mt. Kumgang are the most popular tourist resorts. These resorts are visited by tens of thousands of tourists every year.

Signal change will take place in our tourist industry in a few years. The state is now making a huge investment in tourist industry and building up many new tourist resorts.

The projects are under way to build up as a tourist resort Kangwon Province with world-famous Mt. Kumgang and beautiful beach Songdowon; Kaesong, the capital of the Koryo dynasty, with Panmunjom, the venue of the Korean armistice negotiation; the west coast stretching from the 8-kilometre-long West Sea Barrage through Kwail County, fruit-producing centre which is 40 kilometres across. In addition, Mt. Paekdu 2,750 metres above the sea level, the highest in our country, Myohyang, Chilbo and other famous mountains are being built up to be grand tourist resorts.

We welcome tourists to our country and will give them hospitality.

Those who want to tourist in our country are to apply to the Korean International Tourist Agency or the Korean Youth Tourist Agency.

*** Hot Spring, Spa and Sindok Spring Water**

Hot spring	50
Spa	92

Famous hot springs are in Onpo, Ryonggang, Yangdok, Outer Kungang, Sektang, Unsan, Talchon, Songhwa, Ongjin, Paechon, Wonhung and Kilju.

Hot springs mostly contain sodium bicarbonate (as in Kyongsong and Onpo), or sodium chlorate (as in Inhung and Ongjin). There are hot springs which contain sodium bicarbonate sulphate or sodium chlorate sulphate. Some hot springs emit gases, which contain an especially large amount of radon and hydrogen sulphide.

Famous spas are in Sambang, Changsong, Kangso, Kwangmyong, Kobangsan and Songhak.

Most of Korea's spas contain sodium calcium bicarbonate (as in Kangso and Kwangmyong) and iron aluminium sulphate (as in Kobangsan and Songhak) and a large amount of free carbonic acid gas.

These hot springs and spas are efficacious in treating and preventing digestive, circulatory, urinary, nervous and skin diseases.

Sindok Spring Water

Sindok spring is found in a valley of Mt. Sindok, Onchon County, South Pyongan Province. The spring water contains various microelements. From olden times the area around the spring is renowned for abundance of microelements. One litre of Sindok spring water contains 0.02 mg of iron, 0.0003 mg of copper, 0.0007 mg of molybdenum, 0.325 mg of fluorine, 0.3 mg of sodium, 0.0016 mg of manganese and 0.06 mg of aluminum. Foreign guests who prefer it to "Evian" spring water of France are increasing as the days go by.



PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

“Steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people is the supreme principle governing all activities of the Government of the Republic.”

KIM IL SUNG

47. What are the main principles followed in improving the people's livelihood?

Article 23, Chapter 2 of the “Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea” stipulates: “The State regards it as the supreme principle of its activities to steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people.”

Our country holds fast to the Party and state policy of paying profound attention to the improvement of the people's livelihood, while giving primary consideration to the basic interests of the revolution.

By the fundamental interests of the revolution it is meant to achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country, reunify the country divided owing to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and bring earlier a world independence.

If we turn our attention only to the immediate consumption in disregard of the basic interests of the revolution, it will eventually cause a serious loss to the revolution, and

the question of the people's livelihood cannot be settled satisfactorily.

Next, our country firmly maintains the principles of steadily improving the people's livelihood on the basis of building an independent national economy of the country.

Building an independent national economy means building an economy that stands on its own feet without reliance on others, in other words, building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of products. Only by doing so, is it possible to meet the immediate needs for people's livelihood and lay economic foundation for the better life in the future.

If a nation squanders all the funds it has for momentary comfort or turns to other countries for the supply of consumer goods without building an independent national economy it, in the long run, cannot solve the question of the people's livelihood radically with good prospect.

Our country firmly abides by the principle of evenly improving the living standards of the people in promoting their material well-being.

Only when the Party and state of the working class provide all the working people with a decent and cultured life without difference by improving evenly their livelihood can they build an ideal human society of freedom and equality.

Hence our country pursues a policy of removing the differences in the living standards of workers and peasants, and steadily narrowing down the gap in the living standards of factory and office workers and discrepancy in the livelihood of peasants in various regions.

For instance, medium and small-scale irrigation and river improvement projects, building of pumping facilities, threshing grounds, cattle sheds, storehouses and other

capital construction were formerly undertaken mainly by cooperative farms at their own expense for the consolidation of their economic foundation, but now the state bears expenses for them.

With the complete abolition of the tax-in-kind in 1966 the peasants were relieved from the burden of taxes and then exempted from returning a huge amount of loan grain and money. In addition the state took various measures to increase the income of peasants by radically reducing charges for hiring farm machines and irrigation water and by raising the purchase price of farm produce.

In order to elevate the living conditions of the rural population to those of urban residents the state has built up the seat of county, established a senior middle school in each ri and developed rural clinics into hospitals and introduced bus, water supply and TV services in rural villages.

All the working people enjoy various additional benefits including free medical care and education. The state pursues the policy of setting low the price of mass consumer goods and steadily reducing it, thus helping improve the livelihood of all the working people evenly.

*** National Income per Head of Population**

2,400 dollars in 1986

2,430 dollars in 1987

48. How is the food problem solved in Korea?

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic set the solution of the food question as a most important task.

Upholding the theses on the socialist rural question authored by the respected President Kim Il Sung, our

country has already completed the irrigation and electrification of rural economy and firmly laid its material and technical foundation by energetically pushing ahead with comprehensively mechanization and chemicalization and directs great efforts to increasing grain production.

Agricultural production became highly intensive and per-hectare grain yields increased as a result of tremendous progress of rural technical revolution and thoroughgoing application of Juche farming method. Under this condition the state seeks reserve for increased grain output in the expansion of cultivated land and is expending great efforts on acquiring new land and reclaiming tideland.

The state set forth the objective of obtaining 200,000 hectares of new land and of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of tideland and is striving to achieve it.

At the same time the state increases the per-hectare grain yields by applying the Juche farming method, the scientific and intensive farming method, in conformity with the specific conditions of the country, while concentrating efforts on correct seed production and seed improvement. The per-hectare yield is now 7.6 tons for rice and 6.5 tons for maize.

The total grain output exceeded 10 million tons in 1984 and a prospective objective is set for producing 15 million tons of grain. Then the needs of industry will be completely met, to say nothing of the solution of food problem.

Next, measure has been taken to supply food evenly to the people on the state responsibility for the solution of food problem.

The state buys rice from the peasants for 42 *chon* a kilogram and supplies polished rice to factory and office workers for 8 *chon* although its price is 65 *chon*, so no one worries about food.

To solve the problem of subsidiary food the state has built up vegetable-producing bases, fish-producing and processing centres, up-to-date plants for producing eggs

and meat and feed bases and is steadily increasing their output.

The well-regulated system of subsidiary food supply has been set up across the country to ensure regular supply of subsidiary food to the population through service network.

49. How is the clothing problem solved in Korea?

The clothing problem is another problem on whose solution our country lays great stress to improve the people's livelihood.

For the purpose our country is increasing textile output by developing the Juche-based textile industry.

As cultivable land is limited and cotton does not grow well in our country the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic are developing the textile industry on the basis of chemical fibres including vinalon made from anthracite and limestone abounding in our country.

Our country has large-scale up-to-date textile mills and local industry factories evenly distributed in provinces, cities and counties, which produce 800 million metres of various fabrics annually.

Our country set forth the objective of producing 1,500 million metres of fabric in the period of the Third Seven-Year Plan and is striving to achieve it. With the completion of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex under construction 100,000 tons of vinalon fibre will be produced. With modernization of the existing textile mills and installation of new spinning and weaving machinery, our country will produce fabric in large quantity annually on the basis of our raw materials to satisfy the needs of the people.

Measure has been taken to increase the production of knitwear in textile output and various convenient and

finelooking knitted goods are produced to the liking of people. At the same time, modern clothing industry is developed to produce smart ready-made suits.

In the centre modern factories producing exclusively man's, woman's or child's clothes and knitwear factories have been built in a great number and in provinces there are clothing factories, tailor shops, clothes-producing cooperatives. They will be further modernized, specialized and put on scientific basis in the period of the new prospective plan.

In our country all the children and students are issued fine clothes free of charge or at low prices at the turn of season thanks to the Party and the state.

50. How is the housing problem solved in Korea?

Measure has been taken to build independent bases producing modern building materials for the solution of the housing problem.

As a result, large-scale up-to-date factories producing building materials have been built in the centre, and medium and small-scale building materials producing bases in each province to supply building materials needed for housing construction on their own.

Along with the building of a number of large-scale modern cement factories producing silicate bricks, aluminium sash and glass have been set up. During the period of the Third Seven-Year Plan more building materials producing bases will be built and in 1993 22 million tons of cement will be produced and 150,000-200,000 houses built to meet the needs of the population.

Measure has been taken to build houses for the working people at state expense. Houses are being built in a mass movement for the early solution of the housing problem.

Institutions and enterprises are building many houses on their own by mobilizing local building materials, idle materials and labour reserves.

Efforts are made to build houses national in style and socialist in content to suit modern aesthetic sense and be convenient and furnish them with various kinds of furniture and modern kitchen utensils. The proportion of houses containing three, four and more rooms will rise and the floor space of a dwelling house per head of population will considerably increase.

Changgwang, Munsu, Kwangbok and many other streets have sprung up in Pyongyang, and fine dwellings have been built in a large number in towns and rural villages across the country.

Our people will be provided with better housing in the period of the new prospective plan.

51. What are the benefits granted to the working people in addition to their pay?

Our working people enjoy many additional state benefits except their pay.

Let me illustrate some of them.

First of all they benefit from food supply.

The state buys rice from the peasants for 42 *chon* per kilogram and supplies polished rice of 65 *chon* to factory and office workers for 8 *chon*.

A family enjoys state benefit of 560 *won* worth through food supply annually on an average.

Next, everyone benefits from free medical care.

The state benefit per head of population from the system of free medical care is equivalent to two months' pay of an ordinary worker.

A woman given midwifery attendance at the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital enjoys benefit of over 700-800 *won*

worth inclusive of charges for medicine and food in seven days.

In case one receives medical care at a sanatorium for 30 days, the medical fee borne by the state amounts to over 400 *won*.

Our people are given free vaccin several times every year. They greatly benefit from this.

Next, they benefit from free education.

The state spends over 15,800 *won* for a student from his birth until he graduates from university.

A university student enjoys the state benefit of over 1,000 *won* worth annually.

The state bears over 60 per cent of the charges for textbooks for primary and senior middle school pupils, and over 40-50 per cent of those for university students.

The state also bears the expenditure for inspection tour, camping, art and sports activities of students.

Next, the state grants them benefit through supply of clothes.

Every year the state supplies clothes to the students at the turn of season at the 20 per cent reduced prices and to the nursery and kindergarten children at the half-reduced prices.

They are issued clothes, shoes and school things free of charge every two or three years. Not only this.

Every year modern houses are built for several hundred thousand families and assigned to the working people free of charge. The state bears 90 per cent of the rent for one-story house and over 75 per cent of the rent for many-story house.

Farmers are provided with a decent house free of charge and exempted from paying rent.

In addition, our people receive benefits from paid leave, recreation and recuperation at state expense, tour of revolutionary battle sites, social insurance, official gifts and recommendation.

52. What state benefits do old-age pensioners enjoy?

In our country the old-age social security system is stipulated by law.

Factory and office workers (men on reaching sixty and women fifty-five) receive the benefit of old-age pension.

Cooperative farmers enjoy the benefit of old-age social security equal to that for workers. Old-age social security is not obligatory. In case one in question is healthy and does not want to leave one's job, one may remain on one's job.

In case the old one who has held a responsible post for long years and has a wealth of experience is reluctant to leave one's job, one may work in the capacity of advisor or mentor, receiving one's former pay.

The old-age pensioners, whether they have support or not, are provided by the state the pension and food needed for their stable life.

Those who have rendered great services to the state and society receive as much pension as his former pay.

The old people without support are accommodated in the old people's home and are looked after by the state.

53. How are the working people guaranteed labour and rest?

All persons who have reached the working age of 16 choose their occupations according to their wishes. In our country an eight-hour working day is in force as stipulated by the socialist labour law. The working day for those who work in excessive heat or other special conditions is set at 6 hours or less.

The working day of a woman with three children or more is six hours.

Labour by children under working age is prohibited by the state.

In our country the economic establishments and enterprises as a rule do not work workers overtime.

In case overtime work is organized according to an unavoidable circumstance, relevant remuneration is paid in accordance with socialist principle of distribution.

All the working people take part in labour voluntarily with enthusiasm in order to catch up with the developed countries as soon as possible by expediting socialist economic construction and to bring earlier reunification of the divided country.

The state provides them with actual conditions for study and cultured life.

The working people work and rest for 8 hours respectively and devote 8 hours to study and cultured life every day.

The regular and additional leaves are instituted for the working people.

Accordingly, factory and office workers and cooperative farmers enjoy regular leave of 14 days.

The working people who are engaged in heavy labour in mining, metallurgical, chemical and other industries and fishing industry receive additional leave of up to 21 days.

Regular and additional leaves are paid ones.

The working women enjoy maternity leave of 150 days outside the regular and additional paid leaves irrespective of the length of their service.

The working people enjoy recreation and recuperation at state expense at rest homes, relaxation centres and sanatoria set up in great numbers at scenic spots, hot springs and spas.

54. Goods are sold at uniform prices in shops. How are the prices fixed?

In our country the prices of goods are fixed on the basis of properly grasping the requirements of the socialist basic economic law and law of value.

First, the price of commodities is fixed on the basis of socially necessary labour that is contained in them. Otherwise, it is impossible to maintain an adequate ballance between prices of commodities and effect socialist distribution properly. This will exert an adverse effect on the development of social production.

Next, the prices of mass consumption goods are fixed to be cheap, by separating deliberately the price of commodities from their value.

For example, the prices of rice, fabric, footwear, matches and other goods indispensable for the material and cultured life of the people are fixed at a low rate. The prices of the articles for children are fixed at such a low rate that they barely cover the production costs.

On the contrary the prices of fancy goods, luxuries and other goods whose quantity is still limited are fixed higher than those of mass consumption goods so as to regulate demands.

In our country uniform prices are applied to the same kinds of goods. By uniform prices it is meant that the state controls price fixing so that the same kinds of commodities are all sold at uniform prices.

Therefore our country is free from the disorderly change of prices, and the commodities are sold at uniform prices in all shops, whether they are located in towns, rural villages or in remote mountain areas.



NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

“The question of reunifying our country is very important in that it affects the destiny of the Korean nation. Unless the country is reunified, the whole nation cannot avoid the sufferings and disasters caused by national division, while the coordinated development of the country and the prosperity of the nation are impossible.”

KIM IL SUNG

55. Why was Korea divided into north and south?

As is widely known the Korean nation is a single nation that lived for thousands of years on the same territory with one language and one culture and the same customs.

This country, however, came to be artificially divided due to the military occupation of south Korea by the United States which has pursued a colonial enslavement policy there since the end of the Second World War. As soon as Japanese imperialism was defeated in the war Soviet and American troops entered the north and the south of Korea with the line of latitude 38 degrees North as a temporary line of demarcation.

On September 8, 1945, some 20 days after Korea's liberation, American troops landed in south Korea under the pretext of disarming the Japanese troops and placed

south Korea under “the military administration”, behaving as an army of occupation.

Then the US imperialists set to work in earnest to realize their aggressive ambition concerning Korea, which they had been nurturing for about a hundred years.

The American “military administration” forcefully dissolved all the people’s committees, the organs of people’s power, which the south Korean people themselves had set up after the downfall of Japanese imperialism, and mercilessly suppressed the patriotic movement of the people.

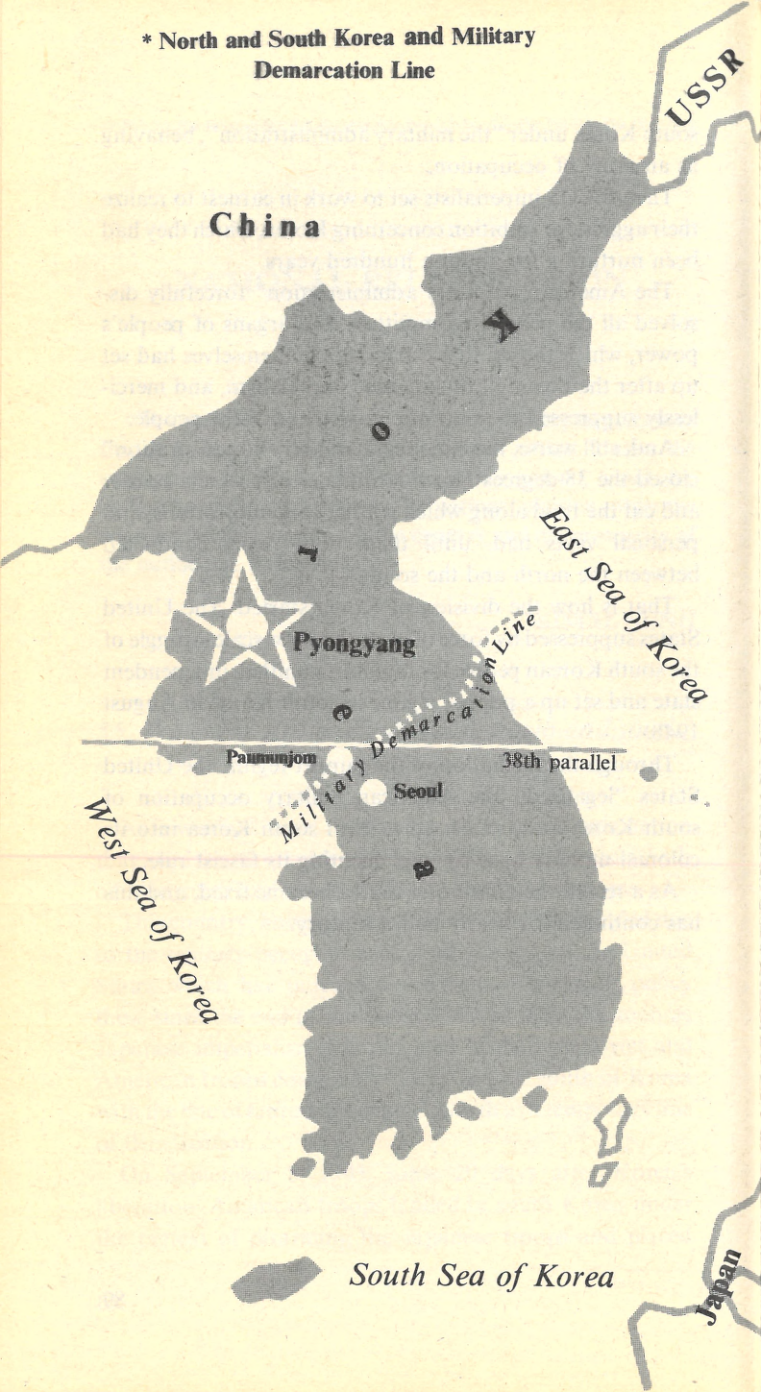
And, still worse, the American “military administration” closed the 38 degrees North latitude as if it were a border and cut the road along which traffic, communications, and personal visits had, until then, been freely conducted between the north and the south.

That is how the division of Korea started. The United States suppressed by force of arms the wide-scale struggle of the south Korean people for building a unified, independent state and set up a puppet regime in south Korea in August 1948.

Through the mediation of the puppet regime the United States “legalized” the American military occupation of south Korea and tried hard to turn south Korea into its colonial military base by implementing its fascist rule.

As a result, the division of Korea became fixed, and this has continued for nearly half a century.

*** North and South Korea and Military
Demarcation Line**



56. Why is the withdrawal of American troops from south Korea a prerequisite for the settlement of the Korean question?

The settlement of the Korean question means ending the division of Korea and achieving national reunification.

That the withdrawal of American troops from south Korea is a precondition to the settlement of the Korean question proceeds, first of all, from the character and essence of the question of Korea's reunification.

The reunification question is a matter of putting an end to the involvement of outside forces and thus fully realizing the sovereignty of the Korean nation.

Since Korea's liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism a genuine people's state has been formed and national sovereignty established in the northern part of the country.

However, in south Korea, occupied by American troops, the people have, for almost 50 years, been made to suffer from every manner of national suppression and subordination, colonial exploitation and plunder under the tyranny of US imperialism.

Relying on its military occupation of south Korea, the United States lords it over everything, including politics, military affairs and the economy, as the real ruler and decides everything to its own advantage. South Korea is an out-and-out colonial military base of the United States and the south Korean "regime" is nothing but a tool or a puppet which pursues the colonial policy of the United States.

Naturally, it is a grave infringement upon the right to independence for a foreign army of aggression to be stationed in another country. Therefore, for the Korean nation's sovereignty to be fully realized, the withdrawal

of American troops from south Korea must be carried out before anything else.

The second reason for the American troops to be withdrawn from south Korea is that Korea's reunification must be carried out on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity.

These three principles — independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity — are the reunification programme clarified by the north and the south in the joint statement of July 4, 1972.

If the question of Korea's reunification is to be solved independently the intervention of outside forces must not be permitted. So the American troops must be withdrawn from south Korea.

Another essential reason why the American troops should be pulled out of south Korea is that the reunification question can be settled in a peaceful way through contact and dialogue and not by armed confrontation between the north and the south. As is shown through the "team spirit" joint military exercise, the occupation of south Korea by the American troops is a constant threat to peace and a potential source of another war in Korea.

Due to the maintenance of the military fascist rule in south Korea by the United States the struggle of the youth and students and other people of south Korea for independence, democracy and reunification is being harshly suppressed and the movement for the massive patriotic forces of south Korea to unite with the north, too, is being hindered by every manner of atrocity. Accordingly, the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea is indispensable for all the Korean compatriots in the north and the south to bring about unity as a single nation, transcending any differences in their ideology and system.

57. Why is the theory of “threat of invasion from the north” absurd?

The “threat of southward aggression” the US imperialists and their south Korean puppets are now talking about is quite groundless. This can be explained first by the character of the question of the country’s reunification.

Korea’s reunification is concerned with putting an end to the domination and intervention of outside forces, realizing the full sovereignty of the Korean nation and establishing national unity in the place of distrust and confrontation between the north and the south.

The government of our Republic, therefore, maintains as ever that reunification should be achieved not by resorting to force of arms but in a peaceful way. This stand of ours has been made absolutely clear in our reasonable proposals for reunification put forward on more than 200 occasions since the country’s division. In particular the government of our Republic has advanced a proposal that under the present circumstances, in which different ideas and systems exist in the north and the south, a single unified state should be formed by confederating the two self-governing states, by leaving the two systems intact on the principle of co-existence with neither side being in a position to swallow the other, and it has made every endeavour to put this proposal for national reunification into effect.

As a matter of fact, there was never any plot from the north to threaten the south even at those times when south Korea was facing political upheavals, such as the April 19 Popular Uprising in 1960, the assassination of the fascist Park Jung Hee in October 1979, the Kwangju Popular Uprising in May 1980 and the like.

The absurdity of the “threat of southward aggression” is also evident when comparing the balances of the military

forces of the north and the south.

South Korea maintains a puppet army nearly one million strong and almost 50,000 American troops on its territory. This number of troops far exceeds that of the north. With regard to military equipment, too, the US imperialists have armed their south Korean puppets with up-to-date weapons and shipped in 1,000 nuclear weapons. Contrary to this, in the north there are no weapons imported from abroad and, furthermore, there are no weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear weapons. The size of our population is less than half that of the south.

From a common-sense military point of view the armed forces of the offensive side must be twice as strong numerically as those of the defensive side. That is why it is impossible for the north to threaten the south with invasion.

The clamour about a fictitious “threat of southward aggression” on the part of the US imperialists and their south Korean stooges is aimed first at justifying their preparations for another war, secondly at perpetuating the occupation of south Korea by the American troops and thirdly at diverting the spearhead of the ever-mounting anti-American and anti-government struggle of the south Korean people and at seeking an excuse to suppress it by force of arms.

58. Why is “cross recognition” unacceptable?

It is because this theory is aimed at the permanent division of Korea.

In order to perpetuate their colonial rule over south Korea the US imperialists are insisting on establishing “two Koreas” as their basic policy towards Korea, and one aspect of this is the “cross recognition” they are now talking about a great deal.

What “cross recognition” means is that the United States and Japan recognize the Democratic People’s Republic of

Korea and that the Soviet Union and China recognize the south Korean puppet regime. If the theory of "cross recognition" is accepted this means, first of all, perpetuating the division of Korea legitimately and making it internationally recognized. In other words, in addition to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the only legitimate state of the Korean people, even south Korea, a colony of the United States, is to be recognized as an "independent state" internationally and, furthermore, the north and the south are to be entitled to enter the United Nations not as one Korea but separately.

And if the theory is accepted the permanent division of Korea will be understood by the generations to come and the people the world over to have been the demand of the Korean people themselves.

All the patriotic Korean people who believe the country's reunification to be the supreme national task and are fighting for its realization can never accept this theory of "cross recognition".

59. What is the most realistic way of national reunification?

It is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, as expounded by President Kim Il Sung in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

There is no other way to realize national reunification in the present situation in which the north and the south of our country have different ideas and systems, than to form a single unified state on the principle of co-existence, in which neither of the two should swallow the other or be swallowed and neither side should overwhelm the other or be overwhelmed; this can be done by leaving the two systems intact and federating the two governments.

In the proposal to establish the DCRK it is made clear that it will be reasonable to form a supreme national assembly with the same number of representatives from the north and the south and with appropriate number of representatives of overseas Koreans, and for this assembly to form a confederal standing committee to guide the regional government of the north and the south and to administer all the affairs of the confederal state.

In the proposal it is also defined that, as the unified government of the confederal state, the supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent organ, should discuss and decide political affairs, matters of national defence, foreign affairs and other matters of common concern related to the interests of the whole country and nation, fairly and in accordance with the desire for national unity, cooperation and reunification; they should also promote the coordinated development of the country and nation and realize unity and cooperation between the north and the south in all spheres; they should respect the two social systems, as well as the wishes of their administrative organizations, all parties and groups and every section of society in the north and the south and prevent one side from imposing its will on the other.

In the proposal to form the DCRK it is suggested that under the leadership of the confederal government, the regional governments in the north and the south should follow independent policies within limits that are consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation, and strive to narrow down the differences between the north and the south in all spheres and to achieve the coordinated development of the country and nation.

The proposal stresses that the confederal state would be named the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after a united state that once existed in our country and is well known in the world; such a name would also serve to reflect the common political aspirations of the north and the south

for democracy, and the confederal government should represent a neutral country which does not join any political or military alliance or bloc.

In his report President Kim Il Sung put forward the ten-point policy that the DCRK should adopt.

As mentioned above, the establishment of the DCRK is the best way to solve the reunification question independently and peacefully and in accordance with the common desire and will of the nation, based on a concerted effort by the whole nation.

60. What are the three principles for the reunification of the country?

They are the principles formulated by President Kim Il Sung by applying our Party's lines and policies for the country's reunification to suit the requirements of a new situation.

In view of the demands of the new situation in which the preliminary talks between the Red Cross societies of the north and south and other talks were being held, President Kim Il Sung put forward the three principles for national reunification at his talks with the south Korean representatives to the north-south high-level political talks held on May 3, 1972.

The three principles are:

First, to reunify the country independently without depending on foreign forces and free from their interference;

Second, to achieve great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology, ideals and social system;

Third, to reunify the country peacefully without resorting to arms.

As a joint action programme signed solemnly by the north and the south the three principles became a basis for

the North-South Joint Statement announced on July 4, 1972.

These principles are the best programme for reunification and they conform with the Korean people's demand for independence and their fundamental rights and also with the trend of the times and the aspirations of the people the world over.

61. What is the five-point policy for the reunification of the country?

The five-point policy is a save-the-nation programme drawn up by President Kim Il Sung in order to prevent the US imperialists' and south Korean puppet clique's moves to make our country's division permanent and in order to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Frightened by the growing movement of the entire people of the north and south of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country after the North-South Joint Statement was published on July 4, 1972, the US imperialists had the Park Jung Hee puppet clique make, on June 23, 1973, a so-called "special statement", the main purport of which was for the north and south to enter the UN separately.

In this situation President Kim Il Sung, in his speech "Let Us Prevent the Division of the Nation and Reunify the Country" delivered on June 23, 1973 and in the June 25 speech "On the Five-point Policy for National Reunification" made two days later, put forward the five-point policy for national reunification.

The five-point policy is as follows:

First, to remove the military confrontation and reduce the tension between north and south;

Secondly, to realize diverse forms of cooperation and

exchange in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields between north and south;

Thirdly, to give the broad masses of the people from all walks of life in the north and south the opportunity to take part in nationwide patriotic work for national reunification. Dialogue for the reunification of the country should not be confined to the authorities of the two sides, and a Great National Assembly comprising representatives from all walks of life, political parties and social organizations from the north and the south should be convened to discuss the reunification question on a nationwide scale;

Fourthly, to establish a north-south Confederation under a single nomenclature. The two systems existing in the north and south should be left intact for the time being, while a north-south Confederation is enforced, and the confederal state should be called the Confederal Republic of Koryo after the united state of Koryo which, many years ago, was known widely throughout the world.

Fifthly, to prevent our country from being split into two Koreas permanently and to ensure that the north and south of Korea work together in their external activities.

Our people, a homogeneous nation which has lived together for centuries, can never live divided permanently in two and the north and the south cannot enter the UN separately. But, if the nation wants to enter the UN before its reunification, it should do so as a single state, once the Confederation has been set up.

The five-point policy is realistic in that it reflects in a comprehensive manner the situation prevailing in our country and the unanimous desire and aspirations of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and reasonable in that it is acceptable to anyone who genuinely loves the country and the nation and is desirous of the country's reunification.

62. What is the proposal for tripartite talks?

This proposal can be explained as follows:

In order to create a fundamental change for reducing the tension and guaranteeing peace in our country and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the Government of the DPRK proposed in January, 1984 that tripartite talks be held between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

One question the Government of the DPRK would discuss at the talks would be the replacement of the Armistice Agreement concluded between the DPRK and the United States with a peace treaty and the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea, and another would be the adoption of a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south.

If a peace treaty is concluded and a nonaggression declaration adopted through the three-way talks, the US troops will be bound to withdraw from south Korea, the root cause of a possible war be eliminated from the Korean peninsula and bright prospects revealed for the solution of the Korean question.

63. What is the new proposal for disarmament?

The new proposal for disarmament was issued by the Government of the DPRK in a statement it made public on July 23, 1987 when tension was rising and the threat of a war increasing on the Korean peninsula.

The main content of the new proposal for disarmament is as follows:

First, the north and the south must reduce their armed forces in three stages between 1988 and 1991, and after 1992

they must have less than 100,000 troops each.

Secondly, as the gradual reduction of the military strength of the north and the south proceeds, the US troops stationed in south Korea must be withdrawn in stages, and when the armed forces in the north and south have been reduced to 100,000 men each, the United States must withdraw all of its military strength, including nuclear weapons, from south Korea and dismantle its military bases there;

Thirdly, each half of Korea must keep the other side informed of the reduction in its armed forces and make the information known to the world, and the US must keep our side informed of the withdrawal of its forces and make that, too, public.

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission now at Panmunjom must verify the stage-by-stage disarmament of the north and south of Korea and the withdrawal of the US troops;

Fourthly, in order to prevent the danger of an incidental armed clash during or after the period when the armed forces of the two sides are being reduced and to preserve peace at all times, the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line must be made a peace zone in which only the supervisory troops from the neutral nations are stationed;

Fifthly, representatives from the member states of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Sweden—must participate, as observers, in the talks between the north and the south of Korea and the United States, the agenda of which will be the disarmament and withdrawal of the armed forces on the Korean peninsula, how this can be verified, the conversion of the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone, the expansion of the authority of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the presence of supervisory troops from

the neutral nations. This multilateral dialogue for disarmament must be held in Geneva in March, 1988.

In addition, the government of the Republic announced in the same statement that, in order to make a breakthrough for realistic disarmament on the Korean peninsula, 100,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army would be demobilized unilaterally by the end of 1987, and put this into effect.

The proposal for large-scale disarmament in stages proposed by the government of our Republic is a clear demonstration of its consistent peace-loving stand to ease the military tension between the north and the south and open a door to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It is also a just and fair proposal that makes it possible to remove the main factor liable to ignite another war in Korea, and to provide durable peace.

64. How have the Red Cross talks between the north and the south been proceeding?

These talks were held between the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the Red Cross Society of south Korea.

These Red Cross talks were brought about thanks to the consistent efforts of the government of our Republic, in support of the policy of holding wide-ranging talks between the north and the south which was put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung in his speech on August 6, 1971.

The north-south Red Cross talks were held on the basis of the items agreed upon at 25 preliminary talks and 16 working-level talks.

The full-dress talks, from the first to the seventh sessions, were supposed to discuss such questions as searching for the whereabouts of separated families and relatives in the north and south, making their addresses known, allowing them freedom of travel and correspondence, guaranteeing their

voluntary reunion and other matters to be solved on a humanitarian basis.

However, due to the dishonest scheme of the south Korean side against our just suggestions, no agreement was reached even concerning the first item and, eventually, the talks broke up. With our measure to help the flood victims in the south as momentum in 1984, preliminary contacts were held between representatives from the north and the south and in 1985 north-south Red Cross talks were held on three occasions (8th, 9th and 10th sessions), and working-level contacts were conducted three times to make mutual visits by art troupes and home-visiting groups possible.

In accordance with the agreement to exchange Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation (August, 1985), the delegations, each of which comprised 151 people—50 artists, 50 home-visitors, 20 officials, 30 journalists— and headed by the president of each Red Cross organization, visited Pyongyang and Seoul.

The exchange of art troupes and home-visiting groups, the first exchange in 40 years of national division, was an event remarkable in the history of the country and an important occasion that brought joy to fellow countrymen and further heightened the nation's longing for reunification.

Frightened by the mounting desire for the reunification of the country, the authorities in south Korea furthered their scheme to create "two Koreas" and promote "simultaneous entry to the UN" and thus brought the talks to deadlock.

In this way the north-south Red Cross talks finally came to a halt again after the 10th session and there has been no progress since.

65. What is the proposal for high-level political and military talks between the north and the south?

President Kim Il Sung put forward the proposal for high-level political and military talks between north and south at the First Session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly held on December 30, 1986.

He made clear that the talks should discuss measures for reducing the present political confrontation by discontinuing the mutual slander by the north and the south and promoting national unity through various forms of collaboration and exchange, and that the talks should discuss the matter of lessening the prevailing military tension by reducing armed forces, suspending the arms race, converting the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone and discontinuing large-scale military exercises. He also made clear that the talks should discuss the matters of giving more functions to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and forming a neutral nations supervisory force with soldiers from the member states of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, namely Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden, which would supervise the military manoeuvres of the two sides in the demilitarized zone.

He said that the north was ready to discuss, in addition to these matters, any suggestions presented by the south Korean side, provided that they were conducive to improving the political and military situation.

This new proposal embodies the firm determination and will of the government of our Republic to promote trust and unity between fellow countrymen by eliminating distrust and confrontation, to guarantee peace by removing the threat of war and thus to realize national reunification peacefully, despite the complicated situation.

66. What are the four principles for guaranteeing peace and the package proposal for peace?

The Joint Conference of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward four principles for guaranteeing peace and a package proposal for peace on November 7, 1988.

The four principles are that peace on the Korean peninsula should, first of all, be orientated to the reunification of the country, secondly, be guaranteed by the withdrawal of foreign troops, thirdly, be provided by the disarmament of the north and the south and, fourthly, be realized through dialogue between the parties who are involved in the aggravation of tension.

Then, what is the package peace proposal?

It requires, first, the withdrawal of US troops in stages and the disarmament of the north and the south in order to establish durable peace on the Korean peninsula;

Secondly, it means reducing the current political and military confrontation between the north and the south.

The details of the proposal to withdraw the US troops in stages and for the north and the south to disarm are that the United States withdraw before anything else its nuclear weapons as these might cause irretrievable damage to our nation, in two stages by the end of 1990, pull out its troops stationed in south Korea in three stages by the end of 1991, desist from introducing more troops into or supplying military equipment to south Korea from the day the US troops start to withdraw and do not hand over any weapons and combat and technical equipment to south Korea. The proposal also suggests that the north and the south maintain the balance of their armed forces by reducing

them in three stages until the end of 1991 and ensuring that they have less than 100,000 troops each from the year 1992, dissolve their militia organizations within 6 months of the start of the arms reduction and reduce their military equipment by stages in line with the reduction of armed forces. It also contains the issues of notifying and verifying the withdrawal of US troops and the reduction of the armed forces of the north and the south and of holding tripartite talks attended by the responsible parties of the DPRK, the United States and south Korea for an agreement on the withdrawal of US troops and the reduction of the armed forces of the north and the south. And, on the basis of this, it states that they must confirm this agreement as a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States and as a nonaggression declaration between the north and south of Korea, and abide by these agreements.

The proposal for reducing the prevailing political and military confrontation between the north and the south contends that in the political arena, the two sides should desist from abusing and slandering each other, discontinue political functions that slander the other side and fan up confrontation and realize diverse forms of collaboration and exchange, that, in the military sphere, they should convert the demilitarized zone along the Military Demarcation Line into a peace zone, suspend large-scale military exercises aimed against the other side, do not conduct any military manoeuvres that might lead to an armed clash and instal a direct telephone link between high-ranking military authorities from the two sides, and that they should hold north-south high-level political and military talks in order to ease the current political and military confrontation.

These principles and this proposal are a patriotic, peace programme in that they elucidate all the principles and ways for eliminating the current threat of war on the Korean peninsula and realizing durable peace at an early date in

conformity with the national interests and, on this basis, for pushing ahead with the country's reunification.

67. What does the proposal for the north-south political consultative meeting envisage to save the nation?

In his New Year Address for 1989 President Kim Il Sung proposed that a north-south political consultative meeting be held in Pyongyang in the near future with the participation of leadership-level personnel who can represent the will of the various political parties and groupings and people from all walks of life in the north and the south in order to discuss reunification through a confederation. To this end he invited to Pyongyang the presidents of the Democratic Justice Party, the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party and the New Democratic Republican Party as well as Cardinal Kim Su Hwan, Rev. Mun Ik Hwan and Mr. Paek Gi Wan from south Korea.

As was reported, the government of our Republic advanced the proposal of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as the best way to settle the reunification issue at the earliest possible date on the basis of the three principles for national reunification. This is in line with the present situation in our country in which there exist different ideologies and systems in the north and the south.

Voices calling for the reunification of the country through a confederation are also ringing out even among the south Korean politicians and public figures, and the south Korean authorities are no longer in a position to ignore the idea of reunifying the country through a confederation.

Some south Korean politicians officially expressed their desire to visit Pyongyang to discuss the matter of reunification.

Such being the situation, holding a consultative political

meeting of leadership-level personnel who can represent the will of the political parties and groupings and people from all walks of life in the north and south is the most proper and rational method of dialogue by which agreement can be reached concerning the way to reunify the country.

68. What kind of fraternal steps did the government of the Republic take recently for the flood victims in south Korea?

On September 8, 1984 the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society decided to send relief goods to flood victims in south Korea out of feelings of fraternal love and humanitarianism after some areas of south Korea suffered from flooding.

According to its decision, the Red Cross Society of the Republic sent 50,000 *sok* of rice, 500,000 metres of cloth, 100,000 tons of cement and medicines to the flood victims in Seoul and other areas of south Korea by lorry and ship across the Military Demarcation Line.

In view of the number of victims finally revealed by the south Korean authorities, each family was given about 250 kg of rice and about 17 metres of cloth on average, at an estimate of 5 people per family. The cement was enough to build about 30,000 flats and there was enough medicine to use in preventing and treating all the diseases which might have been prevalent in the area where damage occurred. The total value of the aid was 18 million US dollars.

69. How many nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea?

The whole of south Korea is covered with US nuclear weapons.

It was disclosed that over 1,000 nuclear weapons and 54 nuclear carriers were deployed in south Korea when the House of Representatives deliberated on the defence budget for the fiscal year 1976 in May 1975.

Soon after that, the "US Defence Intelligence Centre" published a paper "The ROK and Asian Policy of the United States". The paper said that in south Korea there were deployed 192 nuclear bombs for F-4 planes, 56 nuclear warheads for 8-inch calibre guns, 152 155-mm nuclear bombs, 144 surface-to-air "Nike Hercules" missiles, 88 surface-to-surface "Honest John" missiles and 12 surface-to-surface "Sergeant" missiles, 12 surface-to-surface "Lance" missiles and other nuclear weapons.

After nuclear warmonger Reagan took office, the United States deployed a large number of nuclear weapons in forward areas of south Korea, while stepping up the expansion of its nuclear arsenal. According to statistics made public, the United States shipped to south Korea 156 "Stinger" missiles, over 70 improved "Hawk" guided missiles, 723 rockets and other mobile missiles in 1981 and 1982. And he sent to south Korea 48 "F-16" fighter-bombers, many 8-inch calibre guns to be loaded with neutron bombs and 155-mm guided-bomb guns and formed an electronic intelligence battalion as one of the components of a nuclear attack system in the Second Division of the puppet army in 1983 and 1984.

Fifty-six neutron bombs, which have been condemned as the "devil's weapons of the 20th century" were deployed.

In 1984 many mini-nuclear bombs called "Backpack Nuke", which were developed for a special task force, were placed in bases near the Military Demarcation Line.

After that, under their plan to convert south Korea from a tactical nuclear base into a strategic nuclear base, the US imperialists deployed in south Korea "Pershing-2" medium range nuclear missiles, "Stinger" missiles, "Tomahawk" missiles and cruise missiles.

As a result, in south Korea at least one nuclear weapon is deployed per 100 square kilometres and the total explosion capacity exceeds 13,000 kilotons.

This total potential is 1,000 times that of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima.

Nowhere on the globe are deployed so many nuclear weapons in such a small area as south Korea.

70. Why is the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise fraught with the danger of nuclear war?

Every year the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise. Each year its nature as an aggressive preparation for a nuclear war becomes more evident. This is clearly explained by its scale, the actual operations and the military armaments involved.

This military exercise began in 1976. The period has extended from the original 10-15 days to 70-90 days from 1980 and the number of troops involved has systematically increased, and has now reached over 200,000. This number of troops is sufficient to launch a modern war.

To cite the content of this exercise as an instance. Although the senior officers of the US army and the south Korean puppet army say that it is a conventional defence exercise, it comprises mainly landing, maritime, rear attack and demarcation-line breakthrough operations.

Landing operations are conducted in the Pohang area, which is similar to our east coast area, by mobilizing fleets and aircraft. In rear attack operation special forces are to be infiltrated deep into the north.

The operations for breaking through the Military Demarcation Line include bombing operations on mock

positions of the north and river-crossings, landings and other operations.

This military adventure is also a nuclear attack exercise. Mobilized in it are special forces with backpack nukes and F-15, F-16, F-111, B-52 and EAE-4B bombers, the aircraft carrier "Midway" and other weapons and equipment with nuclear attack capability.

That is why even a south Korean publication said that this adventurous military exercise was not one to counter a "southward invasion" from the north, but an attack-orientated one.

***Escalation of the "Team Spirit" Joint Military Manoeuvres**

Year	Number of mobilized armed forces	Of which US troops	Duration
1976	46,000	6,000	10 days
1977	87,000	13,000	15 days
1978	118,000	45,000	17 days
1979	over 140,000	56,000	18 days
1980	160,000	54,000	50 days
1981	161,500	61,500	69 days
1982	over 169,000	61,600	73 days
1983	191,700	73,700	75 days
1984	207,500	60,000	76 days
1985	over 200,000		from Feb. 1 to mid-April
1986	over 200,000	over 60,000	from Feb. 10 to Apr. 25
1987	over 200,000		from Feb. 19 to early May
1988	over 200,000	over 60,000	from early Feb. to May
1989	over 200,000	over 60,000	from Jan. 27 to the end of April



FOREIGN RELATIONS

“The Government of the Republic will firmly adhere to Chajusong in its foreign relations.”

KIM IL SUNG

71. What are the underlying ideas of our external activities?

They are independence, friendship and peace, and they are consistently maintained by the government of our Republic in its external activities.

It is the fundamental principle of the government of our Republic to adhere to the independent stand.

Since Chajusong is what keeps a country and nation alive, how a country maintains Chajusong is the basic question deciding the destiny of the country and the nation.

The government of our Republic works out its foreign policies in conformity with the requirements of the Korean revolution and with the specific conditions in our country; it carries them out and settles all matters arising in international relations in accordance with the desires and requirements of our people. It develops its relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, and resolutely upholds the dignity and sovereignty of our nation in the international arena.

Maintaining the stand of friendship is our Republic's

unswerving principle in its foreign activities.

Our government strengthens friendship and solidarity with the fraternal socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and works hard to develop exchange and cooperation with them in all fields of politics, the economy and culture.

It makes every effort to extend and develop state relations with the non-aligned countries and newly-independent countries, and to realize South-South cooperation.

It also establishes good relations with those capitalist countries which respect our sovereignty and are friendly towards our country and it promotes economic and cultural interchange with them.

It is a consistent principle of our government in its external activities to adhere to the peaceful stand.

The government of our Republic fights resolutely to check and frustrate the imperialists' moves for aggression and war and to defend peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world.

It fully supports all the peace proposals made by the socialist countries to prevent a nuclear war and preserve world peace and security, and expresses its firm solidarity with the peace-loving people throughout the world in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

It also gives full supports to the just cause of the progressive people of the world who are fighting for peace and democracy, as well as for national independence and the building of a new society in the face of the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, and expresses firm solidarity with the ever-expanding anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement across the world.

In this way, under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the Government of the DPRK is resolutely fighting to build a peaceful and prosperous new world which is free from imperialism and war, in firm unity with

the socialist countries, the non-aligned nations and all the peace-loving forces of the world.

72. With how many countries do we have diplomatic, economic and cultural relations at present?

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of our Republic are developing political, economic and cultural relations with all the countries of the world which are friendly towards us on the principles of independence, peace and friendship.

Our country has established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with more than 100 countries.

It is conducting economic and cultural exchanges with almost all the countries of the world.

73. What international organizations are we involved in?

Our country is now involved in more than 190 international organizations and is making a significant contribution to universal peace and the progress of mankind.

She is a member nation of the non-aligned movement and is working in its cooperative organizations and she is also a member nation of the World Health Organization, UNESCO and other special UN organizations, its subordinate bodies and non-governmental international organizations—international democratic organization, organization in the spheres of economics and technology and educational, cultural, health and various sports organizations.

74. What are we doing for the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement?

It is the steadfast policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic to strengthen and develop the unity and the friendly and cooperative relations of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the most powerful force in opposing imperialism, safeguarding world peace and developing the cause of independence of the people, and they are decisive to the development of human history.

The government of the Republic gives primary attention to uniting with the socialist countries, which are striving to realize the common aspiration and ideal, and to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with them, devotes everything to realizing unity and solves all problems in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation.

The government of the Republic has always maintained that the socialist countries should unite on the basis of four principles—first, of opposing imperialism, secondly, of supporting the national liberation movement in the colonial countries and the working-class movement in all countries, thirdly, of advancing towards socialism and communism and fourthly, of observing the principles of non-interference, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

Thanks to the strenuous efforts made by the government of our Republic, friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the socialist countries are developing favourably at a new, higher level.

In particular, that President Kim Il Sung deepened the relations of friendship with the socialist countries through

his visits to these countries and by meeting their heads of state was of historic significance in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the socialist countries. Under the present circumstances in which the imperialists are manoeuvring to stamp out socialism by every possible means, our government is, under the uplifted banner of socialism, stubbornly safeguarding socialism from the attack and slander of the imperialists and reactionaries and is standing firmly for peace at eastern post of socialism.

75. What are the important problems arising in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and what are we doing to strengthen and develop this movement?

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement against every manner of domination and subordination and for Chajusong, and it is a powerful anti-imperialist independent force of our times, pushing history forwards.

It is only when the movement is strengthened and developed that the aggression, interference and economic plunder perpetrated by the imperialists can be frustrated and all the problems arising in the international arena be solved in accordance with the demands and interests of the peoples of the newly emergent countries.

What is important in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement is, first, to conduct the anti-imperialist, independent movement with vigour. The movement is, in essence, an anti-imperialist independent movement and, through this movement, the noble aim and ideal of the non-aligned movement can be put into effect.

It is, secondly, to strengthen its activities in every way, with preventing another world war, a thermo-nuclear war, and safeguarding universal peace as its most important aim;

thirdly, to put great efforts into eliminating colonialism and racism and completing the cause of national liberation; fourthly, to realize the South-South cooperation and economic self-reliance of the developing countries and fifthly, to establish a new, fair international economic order to replace the old one on the principle of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

The government of our Republic has striven to realize the ideals and principles of the non-aligned movement and to strengthen solidarity and cooperation within this movement.

It has taken realistic measures to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement on many occasions, such as at a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK which was held in July, 1978 and joint meetings of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK in February 1983 and June 1986 as well as at other Party and government meetings.

Our government has sponsored many meetings at which good experiences gained in building new societies were exchanged. They were the Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in August 1981, the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries held in September 1983 and the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of the Coordinators of Non-aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture held in June 1984.

It made certain that the consultative meeting of agricultural ministers of east and west African countries which was held in August 1981 set up agricultural institutes in both east and west Africa and dispatched Korean agricultural specialists to the institutes, and also made strenuous efforts to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement

through meetings, symposiums and exchanges in education, culture, science and technology, public health, sports, communications, journalism and many other fields.

76. What principled stand and measures do we take to effect South-South cooperation?

South-South cooperation is noble work for the people of the developing countries to achieve economic independence through economic and technical cooperation by meeting each other's needs, and it is a new type of international economic relations based on the common aspirations and interests of these countries.

The developing countries must effect South-South cooperation to overcome a series of economic difficulties in building a new society and to frustrate the neo-colonialist aggression and plunder of the imperialists.

They have common interests in effecting South-South cooperation because of the similarity of their situations and of their aspirations. They also have vast human and natural resources and have rich experience and technology to be exchanged. They should develop South-South cooperation by tapping this potential.

The principled stand the government of our Republic abides by in order to expand and develop South-South cooperation is to observe the principle of collective self-reliance and the principle of complete equality and mutual benefit, on the basis of holding fast to Chajusong.

On the basis of these principles, the government of our Republic maintains that the non-aligned countries must effect South-South cooperation in those fields where it is not only necessary but also possible and must accumulate experience and consolidate the successes made, and thus expand and develop them.

First of all it takes positive measures to effect South-

South cooperation in agriculture.

Our country helps the non-aligned and developing countries to exchange the experience they have gained in realizing joint ventures in farming and in carrying out irrigation projects and to cooperate in developing agricultural science and increasing the production of farm machinery.

Our government gave assistance to Guinea and Tanzania in setting up institutes of agricultural science in 1982 and had dispatched agricultural technical cooperation delegations to more than 50 developing and non-aligned countries up until 1987.

It also adopts positive measures for effecting South-South cooperation in public health, education, culture, science and technology, sports and communications and other spheres.

The government of our Republic strives to create good conditions for the non-aligned and developing countries to help one another by effecting South-South cooperation in the fields of trade and finance. When offering loans to developing countries it does not set high interest rates, and asks for no interest or reduced interest so as to give real assistance to these countries in developing their economies.

77. What is the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its relations with the United States?

The US imperialists were perpetrating aggressive acts against Korea one hundred years ago. Since the Second World War they have occupied south Korea, and there they are perpetrating colonial plunder and oppression.

Since their occupation of south Korea they have imposed the agony of national division on the Korean people, turned south Korea into a base for supplying war materials and provoked a war against the DPRK. Today they are bringing

the black cloud of a nuclear war over our land; for all this they are called the ringleader of aggression and war.

It is the United States that is wholly to blame for the hostile relations between the DPRK and the United States.

The government of our Republic, first of all, takes the stand that its relations with the United States can be improved only when the US administration desists from interfering in the internal affairs of Korea so that the question of Korea's reunification can be solved by the Koreans themselves in an independent and peaceful way. The United States has seized power in south Korea by stationing a large number of armed troops there and by effecting its colonial rule openly there with the help of its Korean puppets.

So, the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists constitutes the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

When the US troops of aggression withdraw from south Korea and the United States stops interfering in the internal affairs of our country, the reunification of the country can be attained peacefully on democratic principles by the Korean people themselves, and a bright future will be opened up for Korea.

The government of our Republic also holds the view that the US administration should neither help the resurgence of the Japanese militarists nor manoeuvre to bring them into south Korea.

It demonstrates a hostile and unfriendly attitude towards our people for the United States to make the Japanese militarists its agent to undertake the invasion of south Korea and turn it into a Japanese commodity market and a base for supplying raw materials to Japan.

If the United States wants to improve relations with us it must discontinue its unfriendly propaganda and hostile policy towards our Republic.

The United States is continuously conducting malicious, reactionary propaganda against our country, raving about

“the threat of southward invasion”.

In order to solve the question of Korea’s reunification by peaceful means, the government of our Republic has so far advanced various sincere proposals including one for tripartite talks, but the United States, while making no response to our proposals, is pursuing a vicious, hostile policy towards our Republic.

So the improvement of relations between our country and the United States depends entirely on the attitude of the latter.

78. What is the stand of the DPRK in its relations with Japan?

Japan is our neighbour, a sea dividing the two countries.

It would be good if neighbourly relations were established between Korea and Japan. This coincides with the aspirations and desires of the peoples of our two countries and would be favourable to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. However, owing to the unfriendly policy of the Japanese government towards our Republic we have not yet established friendly relations with Japan.

The Japanese government has always been unfriendly towards our country in conspiracy with the United States. It has been pursuing a one-sided policy towards south Korea under pressure from the United States. Its policy towards our country is hostile and it hampers our country’s reunification.

If good relations are to be established between the two countries the Japanese government must change its attitude towards our Republic.

First of all, the Japanese government must cease to follow the policy of perpetuating the division of Korea in pursuance of the US plot to create “two Koreas”.

Furthermore, the Japanese government must neither be

discriminatory in its approach to north and south Korea, nor support the traitorous and anti-popular military fascists of south Korea, nor incite them to make moves for aggression and war against our Republic.

It must not adopt a policy of discrimination towards Koreans residing in Japan and infringe upon their human rights, and must provide in full the rights due to overseas citizens of a sovereign state.

For the Japanese government to abandon its unfriendly attitude towards our country, it must not toe the US line. Because the Japanese government is following the United States' strategy towards Korea it is hostile and unfriendly towards our country, and this shows no regard for the wishes of the Japanese people.

Our people set store by friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and are striving to develop friendly relations with them.

In future the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will develop in favour of their concerted efforts.

79. How can the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free peace zone?

Today, making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone is a very urgent matter not only for preventing a nuclear war and preserving and consolidating peace in Korea, but also for saving mankind from the threat of a nuclear war and guaranteeing peace and security in the world.

In order to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone the first thing that must happen is that the US armed forces and their nuclear weapons are pulled out of south Korea.

The US imperialists have deployed 1,000 nuclear

weapons in south Korea and are reinforcing them continuously. The overall explosive power of these weapons is as high as 1,000 times that of the atomic bomb they dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, during the Second World War. More than half of the nuclear weapons which the United States has deployed in the whole of the Far East is concentrated in south Korea which has thus been turned into the largest nuclear arsenal in the area where the distribution density of nuclear weapons is higher than in any other part of the world.

With such a large number of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea they are openly threatening to use nuclear weapons should a war break out in Korea.

In order to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which is repeated with the participation of the strategy command of the United States and nuclear-armed units must be stopped in south Korea. Frankly speaking, the main aspect of this exercise is nuclear attack. The commander of the US troops occupying south Korea is entrusted with the "authority" to launch a nuclear attack at any time.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward the proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone and has striven to effect this. The proposal for large-scale disarmament in stages put forward by the government of our Republic has opened up the right road for a smooth solution to this problem.

Nevertheless, the United States and south Korean authorities have not given any positive response to our peaceful initiatives, such as the proposal for disarmament, making unreasonable excuses. This shows that they desire neither peace in Korea nor her peaceful reunification.

Many countries and public circles express full support for and firm solidarity with the proposal of the government of our Republic to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free

peace zone. They strongly demand that the United States withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and stop at once its clamour about provoking a nuclear war.



HISTORY AND CUSTOMS

“Our people are a resourceful people who have a long history and a brilliant cultural tradition.”

KIM IL SUNG

80. Why are the Koreans considered to have arisen within the Korean territory?

The rise of Koreans in the Korean territory is well proved by the fact that the whole range of fossil remains of *Homo erectus* or early man, *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis* or Neanderthal man and Neanthropic or modern man have been discovered in Korea.

The fossil remains found at Komunmoru, Sangwon County, Pyongyang City in 1966 belonged to early man. The period when he lived, or 600,000-400,000 years ago, was the initial stage of man's existence evolved from animals.

In Korea the early man evolved to Neanderthal man. In September, 1977 the fossilized skull of a Neanderthal-type man and 28 fossil bones of animals that were the contemporary of the man were found in Taehyon-dong, Ryokpo District, Pyongyang. This Neanderthal man is called Ryokpo man after the name of the place where it was discovered.

In 1973, before the Ryokpo man was found, fossil teeth of a Neanderthal man were unearthed together with fossil bones of animals in a cave on Mt. Sungni in the city of Tokchon, South Pyongan Province. This Neanderthal

man is called Tokchon man after the name of the place of its discovery.

In 1972, one year earlier, the whole fossil skeleton of a modern man was found in the floor of the same cave.

The fossil remains of man found in Korea confirm the whole process of evolution of man and show the ethnical features and origin of Koreans.

It is clear from this that the Koreans arose in the Korean territory and have existed as a single nation with one blood line throughout the long history of their land.

*** Primitive Times (Chronology)**

Paleolithic era:

Upper—the initial stage of appearance of human beings:

100 millenniums ago

Middle: 100 to 50-40 millenniums ago

Lower: 50-40 to 15 millenniums ago

Mesolithic era: 15 millenniums ago to 6 millenniums B.C.

Neolithic era: 5 millenniums B.C. to the late 30th century B.C.

Bronze age:

Upper: the early 20th century B.C.

Middle: the late 20th century B.C.

Lower: the early 10th century B.C.

Early iron age: the first half of the 10th century B.C.

81. What were the ancient states of Korea and when were they established?

From the 8th to the 4th century B.C. the ancestors of Koreans established their earliest states. They were the slave-owning states Kojoson, Puyo and Chinguk.

Kojoson was the first of them to appear. It had a vast territory comprising the northwest part of the Korean peninsula and the Liaodong and Liaoxi areas, and its

capital was Wanggomsong in the Liao river basin. Around the 5th century B.C. Puyo was founded. It covered wide areas of the basins of the Liao and Songhua Rivers. At the same time, Chinguk was established in the area south of the central Korea. These ancient states lasted for many centuries until they gave way to feudalism before and after the beginning of the Christian era.

Koguryo, Silla and Paekje emerged as feudal states. The period up to the 7th century A.D. when these kingdoms existed is called the period of the Three Kingdoms.

Koguryo was established first and it was the largest and strongest. Its capital was today's Pyongyang for hundreds of years from the 5th century. In the period of the Three Kingdoms there existed a few small states called Kaya in and around the basin of the Rakdong River in the southern areas of the Korean peninsula.

The period from the latter half of the 7th century to the early 10th century coincided with the existence of later Silla and Palhae. Then followed Koryo, the first united state in the Korean peninsula which lasted nearly 500 years. The foreign name of Korea derived from the appellation of Koryo which was widely known to the world at the time.

At the close of the 14th century Koryo was superseded by the Li dynasty. The Li dynasty as the last feudal state of Korea existed for over 500 years.

*** The Ancient States of Korea**

The Ancient age

Kojoson—the 8th-7th century B.C. to 108 B.C.

Puyo— around the 5th century B.C. to 494

Chinguk— before the 4th century B.C. to the middle of the 1st century

The middle age

Koguryo— the early 1st century B.C. to 668

Paekje— the middle of the 1st century to 660

Silla— the beginning or middle of the 2nd century to 935

Kumgwangaya—the middle period of the 2nd century to 532

Taegaya— the middle of the 2nd century to 562

Palhae— 698 to 926

Latter Paekje— 892 to 936

Taebong— 895 to 918

Koryo—918 to 1392

Li dynasty — 1392 to 1910

82. What are the cultural heritages of Korea well-known to the world?

From time immemorial the Korean people developed the Eastern culture and left behind cultural heritages conducive to the treasure house of human culture.

In the period of Kojoson, the first class state, which was established in the 8th to 7th century B.C., our ancestors developed the productive forces and improved metal-processing techniques with bronze and iron as the chief materials. This is clearly proved by the Pipa-shaped daggers, bronze mirrors with designs of fine lines, bronze axes and other bronze ware. Especially the copper thread used in bronze ware is as thin as 0.25 millimetres in diameter. This shows that the artisanship at the time was considerably developed.

Kojoson was the first in Asia to produce steel which was used in making axes and other implements.

During the period of the Three Kingdoms —Koguryo, Silla and Paekje, sciences and technology developed still more inheriting the traditions of the ancient states.

In particular, the people of Koguryo (1st century B.C.-668 A.D.), the first feudal state in Korea, left behind cultural heritages of which she can boast to the world. The tombs of

Koguryo with mural paintings (earthen tumuluses with stone rooms inside with walls decorated with mural paintings) afford good examples.

Murals of various themes such as hunting, wrestling, landscape with pine trees, cavalry battle, cartshed, kitchen, well, fairies flying across the sky and white tiger were painted on the inner walls and ceilings by using multi-coloured mineral dyes. These murals were not faded to this date although thousands of years have passed.

Of the cultural heritages of our country well-known to the world, porcelain of Koryo (918-1392) manufactured by its people is typical. Koryo porcelain is famous for its colours, designs, methods of execution and forms. So, it became widely known to the world and made a distinguished contribution to the treasure house of human culture.

In the 12th century our ancestors invented metal types for the first time in the world and printed books with those types. This was over 200 years earlier than the invention of metal types by Gutenberg of Germany.

Our ancestors built and used turtle boats, the world's first iron-clad battleships. The first attempt to build these boats was made in the 15th century. In the 16th century their making was resumed and completed based on the previous achievements. In the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-98) the distinguished commander Admiral Li Sun Sin performed great feats in the battles to defeat the Japanese invaders by commanding the fleet of turtle boats.

The Korean people have their own peculiar spoken and written language. In January 1444 Hunmin Jongum (Korean script) was instituted on the basis of their spoken and written language which had been originated and developed from the time of the ancient states. It is scientifically substantiated and precise in its phonetic and orthographic systems. It is easy to write and read, and so everyone can learn it without difficulty.

Further, Korea has numerous world-famous cultural

heritages in different fields of science, technology and culture.

83. What kinds of folk games do the Korean people have?

The folk games of the Korean people are largely divided into three categories—music and dance, contests and children's games.

Of the music and dance plays, the peasant dance, the masked dance and the Kanggangsullae dance are well-known.

Contests include Korean chess, *paduk* (Korean checkers), *konu*, *yut*, wrestling, jumping seesaw, swinging, tug of war, archery, horse riding, *taekgyon*, *subakhoe* (today's Taekwon-Do), torch fight and stone throwing.

Wrestling is one of men's games. It was a tradition from olden times to award an ox as a prize to the winner.

Jumping seesaw is a women's game. She who jumps higher and accurately wins. In feudal society women confined in their houses were very curious to have a look outside the walls, and so they invented this play to jump above the walls and take a look outside, it is said.

The swinging game is referred to different methods: to touch a twig of a tree or a flower hung in the air by foot or to bite it with mouth, to touch the bell hung in the air by foot, or to measure the height reached by the swinger with the graduated cord fixed to the swinging board.

The wrestling, swinging, jumping seesaw, tug of war, and archery popular with our ancestors are widely played even today as items of national games.

In particular, the Korean Taekwon-Do has been spread all over the world to embrace tens of millions of players, professional and amateur. The Taekwon-Do is one of the most popular sports items throughout the world.

Children's games include top spinning, kite flying, sled riding, rope-skipping, toy-pinwheeling, hide-and-seek and shuttlecock game.

84. What folk gala days do the Korean people observe?

Korea has many gala days handed down as folk traditions.

In early days the Korean people used to observe 24 holidays in a year, at 15-day intervals. So, they played various kinds of games on the two holidays every month. This was aimed at finding their collective recreation by relieving fatigue from labour.

Of them the gala days celebrated grandly by the people to this day are, first, the New Year's Day. To keep this day, people prepared special delicacies and new clothes. On the day people offer New Year greetings to their elders and after eating dainties they play various games. *Yut* and women's jumping seesaw are the usual plays on the occasion.

On the 105th day after the winter solstice, people visit their ancestral tombs and offer sacrificial food. They mend the damage on the tombs done by the thaw.

Next comes the May Festival.

Along with the New Year's Day and the Harvest Moon Festival on the 15th of August by lunar calendar, the May Festival is one of the most conspicuous red-letter days in Korea. This is a holiday celebrated after spring sowing and prior to weeding dry-fields and rice-seedling transplantation to relieve their fatigue from sowing operation and to congratulate its successful completion and wish for a bumper harvest.

On the May Festival they eat cakes made of rice flour and paste of fresh-sprouted marsh plants or wormwood and

enjoy the day joyously playing wrestling and swinging games.

Another festival is the Harvest Moon Festival on the 15th of August by lunar calendar. The Harvest Moon Festival is a fete day when the rich crop is celebrated prior to harvest. On this day people visit their ancestral tombs with sacrificial food made of new crops. Further they play wrestling and other games and, in particular, women choose sides and play Kilssam game, a weaving contest.

85. What are the traditional national clothes of Korea?

The Korean national clothes are simple, beautiful and graceful. In remote antiquity, men and women wore *chogori* (jacket) of the same form and men put on *paji* (trousers) and women a pleated skirt.

Later women wore *chogori* and long skirts fitting their figures, while men wore *paji* and *chogori*.

Women's dresses were in many cases of beautiful colours such as red, pink and dark blue in addition to white colour, and men's clothes were dominantly white. Menfolks wore *choggi* or *turumagi* over them.

Children liked best to wear jackets with sleeves of many-coloured stripes.

Today men scarcely wear national clothes, but women like to wear the Korean skirts and jackets while often dressing in Western-style clothes.

86. What are the characteristics of the traditional Korean house?

The Korean house has a peculiar form of room before anything else. Its hip-saddle roof remindful of a flying wild

goose curves down in front and rear and then, a little downward, slants on the right and left. So, it gives an impression of both lightness and magnificence.

The heads of the pillars supporting the roof are ornamented in various ways. This is another characteristic of the Korean house. They are called brackets. Originally the bracket was aimed at making the roof and the pillar engage each other tightly. As its ornamental importance increased gradually, it was gorgeously decorated with carving and painting. Besides, fanlike rafters and ornamental rafters in the four corners of the roof are also impressive.

The colours and designs executed on the wooden parts of the Korean house, too, constitute its specific feature. At first, they were intended to reinforce the wood by preventing it from getting moth-eaten, but as the days went by, they came to serve the decorative purpose with fine designs, colours and pictures.

Ondol (under-floor heating system with fuel burnt at the fireplace in the kitchen) and room-furnishing are characteristic features of the Korean house.

Today traditionally Korean-style buildings well harmonized with modern buildings add to the national tinge.

The components of the Korean-style national architecture including the roof, brackets, pillars, lattice, balustrade, colourful ornamentation and the laying out of garden and park have been introduced superbly in building such structures as the Grand People's Study House erected in the heart of Pyongyang, Pyongyang Grand Theatre, People's Palace of Culture, Ongnyu Restaurant, gate to the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, International Friendship Exhibition on Mt. Myohyang.

87. What are the Korean foods?

Korean foods are divided into four categories—staple

food and subsidiary food, confection and drink.

Staple food includes boiled cereals, rice cakes, noodles, gruel, pancakes and jellies.

Boiled cereals include boiled rice, barley and kaoliang. Sometime these cereals are mixed and boiled.

Special meals include glutinous rice mixed with honey and fruit and rice hash. The former is prepared by steaming glutinous rice mixed with honey, chestnuts, dates, sesame oil, pinenuts, walnuts, etc. Due to its delicacy it is well known from olden times. The latter is made by mixing boiled rice with seasoned greens, sliced raw fish and meat, broiled meat, and mussel broiled on the skewer.

Rice cake is a favourite food of the Korean people. It has more than 50 varieties, which differ in their materials and methods of preparation.

Typical of rice cake are glutinous rice cake and rice cake steamed on a layer of pine needles. The former is made by steaming glutinous rice and then pounding it. The latter is prepared by adding hot water to rice flour and kneading it into crescent- or clam-shaped doughs, which are stuffed with filling. Red beans, soy beans, jujubes, sesame seeds, chestnuts and the like are used as filling. The stuffed doughs spread on pine needles are steamed. Hence its name *songpyon* (pine-steamed cake).

Noodles are a good staple food. Their materials are wheat, buckwheat, potato starch or maize flour. Buckwheat noodles are especially popular, and Pyongyang cold noodles are made of buckwheat.

Gruel is one of the staple foods. It includes grain gruel and mixed gruel. Typical grain gruels are rice gruel, gruel prepared with rice and green peas, and gruel prepared with rice and red-beans. As gruels prepared with materials other than cereals, gruels cooked with apricot seeds, pinenuts, chestnuts or fish can be cited.

Among Korean side dishes are soup, stew, broth, bouillon, *kimchi* pickles, salad, steamed fish, kabob, roasts, hard-

boiled foods, sliced boiled meat, sliced raw fish or meat, dried slices of meat seasoned with spices, and pickles.

Soup is often served at breakfast and supper. Hot soup is usually preferred, but in summer cold soup is often served.

Among stews *Sinsollo* brass chafing dish is popular. The *Sinsollo* chafing dish is prepared by boiling its ingredients exceeding 30 kinds such as eggs, meat, trepangs, mushrooms, and broad bellflower roots in a brass dish. People eat it with liquor while it is broiling. This is a unique dish.

Kimchi pickles is a national food most widespread of all Korean side dishes. It is prepared with cabbage, radish and other vegetables and wild edible herbs mixed with garlic, green onion, red pepper and other seasonings, fruit and fish pickles.

Typical of Korean candies and cakes are taffy, oil-and-honey pastry, taffy candy, *Tasik* cake, fruits preserved in honey, etc.

Drinks include various alcoholic beverages and soft drinks. Alcoholic beverages include coarse wine and rice wine with low alcoholic contents and hard liquor with high alcoholic content. The coarse wine has a low alcoholic content and is refreshing to drink. It is widely used as a soft drink.

Rice wine has moderate alcoholic content. So, it is widely used for the banquet table.

Depending on the methods of distillation and the kinds and amounts of medicinal herbs put in it, hard liquor has varied local flavours. Noted among them are the *Kamhongno* liquor of the Pyongyang area, *Pyokhyang* whisky of South Pyongan Province, and *Koryo* insam liquor of the Kaesong area.

Well-known soft drinks include *Hwachae* punch, *Sujonggwa* cold punch and *Sikhye* drink. *Hwachae* punch is honeyed *Schizandra chinensis* juice mixed with honeyed fruits and pinenuts with ice added to it. It is offered as a soft drink in summer. *Sujonggwa* punch is a beverage pre-

pared by boiling ginger in honey water and putting persimmons, pinenuts and cinnamon powder in it.

Sikhye drink is produced by fermenting boiled rice in the decoctions of wheat or barley malts. It is a winter drink like *Sujonggwa* punch. The Korean soft drinks are aromatic and have unique flavours.



PYONGYANG, THE CAPITAL CITY OF THE DPRK

“Pyongyang is the heart of the Korean people, the capital of our socialist homeland and a wellspring of our revolution.”

KIM IL SUNG

88. What is the history of Pyongyang?

The Pyongyang area which has been populated from the primitive ages is one of the cradles of culture. A small city took shape in the area 2,000 years ago in the time of Kojoson.

At the time of speedy transition to class society Kojoson was a considerably developed slave-owning state. It had made the Rangnang area, the suburbs of today's Pyongyang, one of its centres.

Pyongyang became the capital of Koguryo (the early 1st century B.C. to 668 A.D.) which was founded in the wake of Kojoson and developed into a big city.

Walls were built around the Taesong District of today's Pyongyang and it was made capital of Koguryo in 427. Pyongyang was built magnificently and solidly in the 6th century. Koguryo undertook to build walls around Chung and Pyongchon Districts of today's Pyongyang in 552 and completed them in 42 years.

Pyongyang, a large city, held an important place in the political, economic and cultural life of the country in the days of Koguryo, Koryo (918 to 1392) and Li dynasty (1392 to 1910).

Pyongyang abounds in the cultural heritage of the Middle Ages. There are many places associated with legends and many poems about the ancient city. They tell of the long history of Pyongyang and the wisdom, talents and customs of life of the ancestors.

*** Physiographical Data of Pyongyang**

Area:	2,629.403 sq. km.
Population:	2 million
Average height above the sea level:	84 m
Average yearly temperature:	9.7° C
Average lowest temperature in January	-12° C
Average highest temperature in August	+29° C
Average yearly precipitation:	1,053.3 mm

89. How has today's Pyongyang been built?

Pyongyang with a history of 2,000 years was built in modern style after national liberation on August 15, 1945. Since then Pyongyang began to prosper as the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The improvement project of the Potong River flowing through Pyongyang which had been called a river of tears or river of disaster was started in late May, 1946 and was completed in 55 days. It marked the beginning of nature remaking. Citizens of Pyongyang removed traces of backwardness from the city in no small measure in 1947 and 1948.

However, Pyongyang suffered great destruction in three years of the war (June 1950-July 1953). The US imperialists dropped 428,000 bombs in over 1,400 bombing

raids on Pyongyang. Pyongyang was literally reduced to heaps of ashes. The US imperialists prattled that Pyongyang was wiped off the map and that it would not be able to rise again in 100 years.

However, the citizens of Pyongyang neither yielded nor wavered. Pyongyang fighting US imperialists was called "heroic city". The general plan for reconstruction of Pyongyang was completed during the war.

After the war the citizens of Pyongyang set out to rebuild the capital in a mass movement. A 30 metre wide street stretching from Pyongyang Station to Moran Hill was built in only 70 days. In addition public buildings, 10 universities, colleges, higher middle schools and middle schools were rebuilt. Building of over 20 primary schools was also completed.

In August 1954 Kim Il Sung Square was built in the central part of Pyongyang.

The reconstruction of Pyongyang which progressed rapidly entered a new stage in 1955. The Korean Revolution Museum, government building, public establishments, schools, hotels, theatres, cinema houses, hospitals and dwelling houses sprang up like mushrooms after rain and new streets were laid out.

A radical change was brought about in the construction of Pyongyang in the 1960's and 1970's. During this period the militant mettle of the people of Pyongyang was fully displayed. In 1970 Chollima Street, a new central street of Pyongyang was built and in 1975 Ragwon Street was laid. In 1979 big construction projects were undertaken and completed in a short space of time. Among them were Pyongyang Maternity Hospital (total floor space —over 60,000 square metres), Changgwang Health Complex (total floor space —38,000 square metres) and Grand People's Study House (total floor space— 100,000 square metres).

In the 1980's Pyongyang entered the golden age of construction. During this period the first and second stage

projects of construction of Changgwang Street which is called a new central street were completed and 20-, 25-, 30- and 40-storied apartments erected in all parts of the city. Kwangbok and Chongchun Streets have been newly built and the 105-storied Ryugyong Hotel is being built.

The 30 postwar years in which Pyongyang assumed magnificent appearance hold a special place in the history of its development.

It betokens the prospect for the construction of Pyongyang, its scale and construction cycles.

The top of the twin-buildings of the Koryo Hotel (45-storied) in the central part of Pyongyang now can be seen with the naked eye from the satellite districts.

It is supposed that in the middle of the 2000's the city will grow so large that it can be seen only through binoculars from outlying districts.

*** Data on Destruction of Pyongyang by US Imperialists' Barbarous Bombings**

All public buildings
55 large-size state-run industrial enterprises
66 cooperative-owned industrial enterprises
207 privately-owned factories
29 educational establishments, theatres and cinemas
94 public health establishments
8 sites of historic interests
65,461 dwelling houses and state and private shops

90. What streets are there in Pyongyang?

Pyongyang has been rebuilt on the ruins after the war, so its streets are not old. The streets of Pyongyang have been built in accordance with the general plan of the city from the beginning to preserve its characteristic features. Various types of dwelling houses and public buildings have been

erected in the proper proportion.

Changgwang Street built in 1980 and 1985 is a most splendid one in Pyongyang. Changgwang Street has been built in the place of the old residential quarters of former Ryunhwanson Street which had been boldly demolished. Erected there are 45-storeyed twin-buildings of hotel and dwelling houses of different coloring arranged in folding screen, villa, square and other shapes and in staggered and zigzag order. The first floors of high-rise apartments there house the restaurants of various types where Korean and foreign meals are served.

Kwangbok Street is one of the biggest streets in Pyongyang. The street which has been built in honour of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is 6 kilometres long and 100 metres wide and is lined with high-rise and super-high-rise apartments, up-to-date theatre, students and children's palace and other cultural facilities.

Chollima Street has its peculiarity. It has been built in honour of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1970. Both sides of the street have been laid out differently from each other with due consideration for the Potong River flowing in parallel with it on one side and Changgwang Hill rising on the other. One side of the street is lined with big apartment houses of different stories, with high tower-style buildings sandwiched between them at intervals. Unlike this, on the open and spacious area along the Potong River rise the People's Palace of Culture of national style, modernly built Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, Ice Rink, Changgwang Health Complex, Chongnyu Restaurant and high buildings of Changgwangsan Hotel which form a harmonious ensemble.

Notable are Ragwon Street, Munsu Street in Taedonggang District, An Sang Taek Street in Moranbong District, Chongchun Street in Mangyongdae District, and Yonggwang Street in Chung District which were built in 1975, 1983, 1987, 1988 and 1954 respectively.

In addition in Pyongyang there are Sungni, Pipa. Hasin, Taehak, Kyonghung and other streets which have been built in an original way in harmony with the lie of the land and the scenic beauty in the neighbourhood.

*** Data on Housing Construction in Pyongyang**

Housing construction for 280,480 families (1953-1987)
Newly-built main streets of Pyongyang.

Chollima Street (first stage): It was completed in 1970.

Ragwon Street: It was built in 1975 and houses 3,000 families. Floor space per family is 70 square metres on an average. A flat is provided with more than 20 kinds of furniture.

Munsu Street: It was built in 1983 and houses 17,000 families. Floor space per family averages 100 square metres.

Changgwang Street: It was completed in 1985 and accommodates several thousand families. Floor space per family averages 150 square metres. A flat is fitted with over 30 kinds of furniture.

An Sang Taek Street: It was completed in 1987 and accommodates nearly 5,000 families. Floor space per family averages 120 square metres.

Kwangbok Street: It is planned to erect houses for 25,000 families of which those for 5,000 families have been built as of April 1989. Floor space per family is 110-180 square metres.

91. What monuments are there in Pyongyang?

In Pyongyang there are many memorable magnificent monuments and towers.

Typical of them are the Grand Monument on Mansu Hill, Tower of Juche Idea, Arch of Triumph, Monument to the Potong River Improvement Project, Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, Monument to Fallen Soldiers of the People's Army and Chollima Statue.

The Grand Monument on Mansu Hill was erected in April 1972 in reflection of the unanimous desire and aspiration of our people to have the immortal revolutionary

exploits of President Kim Il Sung remembered for all time and to carry forward and consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations which he initiated.

The grand monument is composed of bronze statue of President Kim Il Sung, two memorials and a mural.

The statue shows his majestic figure looking far ahead, with his left hand resting lightly on the waist and his right hand raised to indicate the road for the people to follow.

The mosaic figure of Mt. Paekdu which forms the background to the statue is 70 metres long and 12.85 metres high. It symbolizes the glorious revolutionary traditions.

The large memorials standing on either side of the statue of President Kim Il Sung represent the epitome of his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and immortal exploits.

They are each 22.5 metres high and the sculptural groups are 5 metres high on an average and 50 metres long, and their total length is 200 metres.

The memorial to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle stands to the right of the statue and is composed of 119 sculptures in relief.

The memorial to the socialist revolution and building of socialism stands to the left of the statue. It is made of 109 figures showing the socialist revolution and construction and there is a six-men group portraying the world revolution and anti-imperialist and anti-US struggle.

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the author of the immortal Juche idea, our people built the Tower of Juche Idea in April 1982 out of their unanimous desire and firm will to have his revolutionary exploits remembered for all ages and to fight resolutely for the ultimate victory of the Juche cause.

The tower rises 170 metres high on the wide lot of the historic riverside of Taedong and is laid with white granite blocks. It is an excellent grand monument in terms of its peculiar architectural form, its scale and artistic portrayal.

This tower is composed of a torch and the body and around it there are three-men group which is over 30 metres high and weighs 33 tons, supplementary groups carved out of granite which are 10 metres high on an average, a pavilion and huge fountains.

The torch, the key part of the tower, symbolizes the great victory of the Juche idea. The torch majestically rises on the stone tower which is 150 metres high. It is made of rare materials and coloured with special natural dyes. It is a big structure which is 20 metres high and weighs 45 tons.

By the way the Tower of Juche Idea has a small hall, whose walls are decorated with precious marbles and stones sent from heads of state, figures of political and public circles, scientific research bodies and friendship organizations of over 70 countries of five continents.

The Arch of Triumph is a monument to the immortal exploits of President Kim Il Sung who liberated the country leading glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and had aroused our people to the building of the new country at the first historic meeting with them. It is a magnificent and unique structure 60 metres high and 50.1 metres wide. It is a stone structure built with over 10,500 dressed pieces of granite. The Arch of Triumph has dozens of bright and splendid rooms, balustrades and belvedere, stairs and up-to-date elevators. The archway which is 27 metres high and 18 metres wide gives an impression of grandeur and intimacy for its magnificence, size, and bright and graceful decorations.

The Monument to the Potong River Improvement Project was erected on an eminence of Ponghwa Hill in Potonggang District on May 21, 1971 to commemorate May 21, 1946, the historic day, when after liberation of the country President Kim Il Sung proposed the project for improvement of the Potong River as the first of his great plans to remake the nature of the motherland and turned the first sod at this spot.

This monument consists of a tower and memorial. The tower is composed of pedestal backed with a large naturally-cut stone block and 13-metre high tower body.

The memorial made of a monolith stands to the left of the tower stone.

The Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong was built on Chujak Peak of Mt. Taesong to the memory of the revolutionary martyrs who bravely fought for the liberation of the homeland and the freedom and emancipation of the people.

The Monument to Fallen Soldiers of the People's Army was erected on Haebang Hill in 1959 to honour the memory of the officers and men of the People's Army who fell fighting gallantly in defence of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people during the great Fatherland Liberation War and to immortalize their feats and services.

The Chollima Statue is a historic monumental sculpture built on Mansu Hill which symbolizes the Chollima Movement and the epoch of Chollima. It was unveiled on April 15, 1961.

The statue is 46 metres in height (from the surface of the pavement to the top of the red letter) and the sculpture itself is 14 metres high and 16 metres long. The height of the figure of the worker is 7 metres and that of the peasant 6.5 metres.

In addition to these, Pyongyang has the Liberation Tower and Friendship Tower which were set up respectively to the memory of the fallen Soviet army men and members of the Chinese People's Volunteers who helped the Korean people in their revolutionary cause at the cost of their blood.

92. What hotels are there in Pyongyang?

Today numerous friends and guests of the world visit Pyongyang. Magnificent and unique hotels and other nice service facilities are available for them.

The Pyongyang Koryo Hotel can be cited as an example.

The 45-storeyed twin-buildings of this hotel set up in Changgwang Street has a total floor space of over 84,000 square metres. It is a modern service centre for foreigners. It has hundreds of rooms of different sizes, dining halls, a banquet hall, rooms for interview, movie halls, amusement rooms, shops and other first-rate service facilities. In the hotel there are several dining halls with a seating capacity for hundreds.

On the 44th floor of the twin buildings each there is a revolving observatory-restaurant with a seating capacity of 80 to 130 where one can command a bird's-eye view of the beautiful city of Pyongyang.

The Sosan Hotel is another one of them. The 30-storeyed modern hotel erected at the foot of So Hill is over one hundred metres high and has a total floor space of over 52,300 square metres and over 1,000 rooms. The hotel can accommodate a large number of guests. It contains a round-shaped restaurant, party halls, banquet halls, rooms for interview, movie rooms, amusement rooms, wading pools, shower rooms, steam bathrooms, shops, a barber's shop, beauty parlor, international communication and telex facilities for the convenience of guests.

The Chongnyon Hotel can be cited.

It is situated at the juncture of Chongchun Street and Kwangbok Street of Mangyongdae.

It is a super-highrise building with a floor space of over 41,000 square metres. It is a large-scale modern hotel which contains more than 900 rooms, large and small, and has accommodation for over 1,000 guests.

In addition to guest rooms, the hotel contains restaurants, shops, cinemas, conference rooms, interview rooms, dance halls and other welfare service facilities.

The Ryanggang Hotel is another notable one. The hotel with a total floor space of 33,000 square metres is located on a hill which is nearly 50 metres above the sea level and

faces the Potong River in the east and the Taedong River in the south. This is a building of unique style remindful of a rest home. The hotel consists of six buildings arranged in harmony with each other: Building No. 1 with a revolving observatory-restaurant on the 11th floor, 10-storeyed Building No. 4 with round balconies, 7-storeyed Building No. 2, and the trio of the round-shaped dining halls.

The hotel contains over 330 guest rooms, round-shaped dining halls, movie halls, underground wading pools, amusement rooms, play-rooms, and shop which provides every convenience for the guests.

Next, the Potonggang Hotel can be cited.

This hotel is located on the scenic riverside of Potong in west Pyongyang. There is a large lotus pond in front of the hotel and it is surrounded with a green garden which gives an impression of freshness and quiet.

The hotel contains 161 rooms, each of which is furnished with bathtub, shower, telephone, radio set, television set and refrigerator.

There is also the Changgwangsan Hotel.

This hotel is situated in Chollima Street. In the vicinity of the hotel there are Changgwang Health Complex, Ice Rink, Chongnyu Restaurant, Indoor Stadium and Ragwon Department Store. In front of the hotel there is a fountain garden giving an effect of freshness, which adds to the scene. The hotel contains 284 rooms in all.

In addition, there are the Pyongyang Hotel, the Taedonggang Hotel located on the Taedong River and the Haebangsan Hotel situated at the foot of Haebang Hill and others, which provide every convenience for guests.

In Pyongyang the Ryugyong Hotel and Yanggakdo International Hotel which are of original style are under construction.

The 105-storeyed Ryugyong Hotel is over 323 metres high and has a total floor space of over 346,000 square metres and over 3,000 guest rooms. The hotel is to be topped with

3-storeyed revolving restaurant where one not only can command a bird's-eye view of Pyongyang but see the blue waves of and big ships floating on the West Sea.

The Yanggakdo International Hotel has a total floor space of over 86,000 square metres and can accommodate nearly 2,000 guests. This hotel is a 160 metre-high towery building.

93. What amusement facilities are there in Pyongyang?

Pyongyang has up-to-date amusement facilities at several places.

The largest fun fair is in Mangyongdae. The Mangyongdae Fun Fair covers 60 hectares of land and accommodates over 100,000 visitors a day. It is equipped with nearly 50 kinds of up-to-date amusement facilities. Among them are the Double-Loop Jet Coaster which runs up a 36 metre-high incline and then descends turning two loops, the Gondola Lift Cableway crossing and recrossing Songsan Peak, the Monorail Car running a distance of 1,800 metres carrying 108 persons, flight plane, Cyclone Spaceship, the amusement arcade furnished with over 40 amusements including Game Hunting on Horseback and Torpedo Launching, a wading pool capable of catering for over 4,000 people a day.

Near the Kim Il Sung Stadium and Arch of Triumph there is the Kaeson Youth Park which is of Eastern style and, at the same time, in the nature of fun fair. The park covers an area of over 400,000 square metres and caters for tens of thousands of people a day. It has 11 kinds of amusement facilities—Twister, Spin Chair, Mad Mouse, Merry-Go-Round, Monstrous Octopus, Astro-Fighters, Jump-Ride Autocycle, Wonder Wheel and others.

Mt. Taesong contains many sports and recreation facilities as well as a set of playing facilities which are flanked by

the Central Zoo and the Central Botanical Garden. The fun fair covers 180,000 square metres of land which is provided with facilities—Flight Tower, Merry-Go-Round, Shocking Cars, Astro-Fighters, Flower Cups, Tilter Whirl, Super Chairs, Cyclone Spaceship, Flume Ride, Jet Coaster and Mad Mouse.

In addition, in the capital large and small amusement facilities are arranged in all parts of the capital including the Moranbong Youth Park and the Children's Park in the vicinity of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

94. What sports facilities has Pyongyang?

Pyongyang has stadiums and gymnasiums furnished with up-to-date facilities at many places. The Kim Il Sung Stadium is situated at the foot of beautiful Moran Hill. Various athletic events and grand mass gymnastic displays can be held there. The stands seated for 100,000 are covered by a roof 30 metres wide, which adds an effect of cosiness and uniqueness to the stadium.

The May Day Stadium has newly been built in Rungna Islet remindful of a flower basket floating in the middle of the Taedong River. The stands for 150,000 are covered by a silver-white parachute-shaped roof which has an area of over 90,000 square metres. In the ground with an area of 22,500 square metres various field games can be held simultaneously and its indoor stadia are available for boxing, *judo*, weight lifting, wrestling, table-tennis, badminton, heavy gymnastics and others.

There are many sports facilities in Chollima Street which stretches along the Potong River. They are the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium with a seating capacity for 20,000 seats and a floor space of over 70,000 square metres where over 20 indoor games can be held simultaneously, the Ice Rink of a unique architecture which has a floor space of 25,000 square

metres and a seating capacity for 6,000, and a swimming pool in the Changgwang Health Complex.

In Chongchun Street a football stadium and 9 gymnasia have newly been built. A new football stadium has also been erected in Yanggak Islet.

In addition, the indoor stadium of Kim Il Sung University and other gymnasia are under construction in some districts of the capital.

Over 3,700 sports circles are run in Pyongyang, involving a large number of working people, young people and children. Reserves of athletes are in over 130 sports clubs.

95. What museums are there in Pyongyang?

There are many museums in Pyongyang. Typical of them are Korean Revolution Museum, Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Korean Central History Museum, Korean Folklore Museum, Korean Art Gallery.

The National Central Liberation Struggle Museum, the predecessor of the Korean Revolution Museum, was set up on August 1, 1948. It was renamed the Korean Revolution Museum on January 13, 1961. The Korean Revolution Museum on Mansu Hill was opened in April 1972.

The relics and materials on display extensively show the course of the glorious revolutionary history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the history of struggle of our people from the end of 19th century up to date.

The museum has huge cycloramas including ones portraying the historic Pochonbo Battle fought during the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the battle on Height 1211 which struck a deadly blow at the US imperialists during the Fatherland Liberation War, and ten small and medium-sized ones.

The total length of display is 4.5 kilometres.

The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum was

opened in August 1953 under the name of Fatherland Liberation War Memorial. The present museum was opened in April 1974. The Museum has an enormous panorama showing the battle for liberation of Taejon, which is 15 metres high and 132 metres round.

The Korean Central History Museum was inaugurated on December 1, 1945. Over 100,000 historical relics are preserved there.

The Korean Folklore Museum was opened in February 1956. On display there are over 2,100 exhibits.

The Korean Art Gallery was inaugurated in September 1954. It keeps tens of thousands of the most excellent art works of the past and the present in Korea.

In addition, in Pyongyang there are many other museums including Party Founding Museum, revolutionary museums of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Railway, the Ministry of Culture and Art and Kim Il Sung University.

96. What noted theatres are there in Pyongyang?

The Mansudae Art Theatre can be cited first of all. The theatre where the performances by the world-famous Mansudae Art Troupe are mainly held has a total floor space of 60,000 square metres. It is a first-class theatre with a seating capacity for 500 seats, which contains many rehearsal rooms, a little theatre, a telecast room and others.

Many heads of states of foreign countries on a visit to our country often see revolutionary operas and the music and dance tale *Song of Paradise* in this theatre.

Next, the February 8 House of Culture can be cited. It was opened on October 7, 1975. It is the biggest theatre in Pyongyang with a total floor space of over 80,000 square metres. It houses two theatres with a seating capacity for

6,000 and for 1,100 respectively and hundreds of rehearsal rooms.

Colorful art performances were held there. Among them were the revolutionary opera *A True Daughter of the Party*, the performance of the People's Army Ensemble and the music and dance epics *The Song of Glory* and *The Song of Happiness* staged by 5,000 persons.

The Pyongyang Grand Theatre is another noted one. It was inaugurated in August 1960, and is the oldest in Pyongyang. It can seat 2,200 persons and contains a general rehearsal room with a seating capacity of 700 and over 360 rooms, large and small. The building is 73 metres wide, 137 metres long and about 45 metres high. The theatre has a total floor space of about 30,000 square metres.

In this theatre are staged the immortal classic, revolutionary opera *Sea of Blood* by the Pibada Opera Troupe and music and dance ensemble.

The Ponghwa Art Theatre is another renowned one. It contains theatres with 2,000 and 800 seats respectively and dozens of rehearsal rooms. It has a total floor space of 45,900 square metres.

A circus theatre has been newly built in Kwangbok Street. It has a seating capacity of 3,500.

It is available for animal circus, acrobatics in water and on ice.

In addition, in Pyongyang there are the Youth Central Hall giving an effect of lightness which was built in a unique architectural style to cater for the sensitive and lively young people, the modern East Pyongyang Grand Theatre with 3,500 seats, Moranbong Theatre, State Drama Theatre, Pyongyang Art Theatre and Pyongyang Circus and many others.

97. What are the popular restaurants and dishes of Pyongyang?

In Pyongyang there are Ongnyu Restaurant, Chongnyu Restaurant, restaurants in Changgwang Street, Kyonghung Restaurant, Taedonggang Mullet Soup House, Pyongyang Sea-food Restaurant, Chilsong Restaurant, Munsu Restaurant, Ryonmot Restaurant and others.

The Ongnyu Restaurant built in the Korean architectural style is widely known.

It was opened in August 1960 and was extended by building annexes on both sides of it in September 1988.

The restaurant has a big banquet hall and dining rooms of various sizes with a total accommodating capacity of 1,800. It can cater for 10,000 persons a day.

The Ongnyu Restaurant serves the famous Pyongyang noodles mostly and other national dishes.

The Chongnyu Restaurant is one of modern architectural beauty remindful of a large boat floating on the stream.

It contains 13 public dining rooms, 23 individual dining rooms and three open-air bars. It has a total seating capacity for 1,500. More than 120 kinds of Korean dishes are served. *Sinsollo*, fried rice, a sweet rice dish, scalloped fish soup, pancakes and noodles are included in the menu. *Sinsollo* is the most popular dish in this restaurant.

Famous are restaurants in Changgwang Street. In Changgwang Street there are 21 special restaurants including those where drinks, guts soups, pancakes or Western dishes are exclusively served. They contain 2,000 seats in all.

The noted dishes of Pyongyang are Pyongyang cold noodles, Taedong River mullet dish, Pyongyang fish porridge, beef casserole, broiled eel, Pyongyang beef porridge, green pea pancakes, Pyongyang baked chestnuts.

The Pyongyang cold noodles are made from buckwheat

flour and noodle stock has a unique flavour. Noodle stock is made of the water in which cow bones and entrails have been cooked and oil and bubbles are cleared of and which is seasoned with salt and soybean sauce and boiled again before cooling.

Noodles are placed in a brass bowl and coated with *kimchi*, spiced soysauce, slices of egg, pear and cucumber and seasoned with shredded stone-leek and red pepper before stock is added. The Pyongyang cold noodle is a special dish of Pyongyang which looks nice and is highly nutritious.

Taedong River mullet dish is made from Taedong River mullet cut into pieces and boiled in a pot with beef, egg and peppered bean paste.

From old times the citizens of Pyongyang used to serve honoured guests with Taedong River mullet soup.

Pyongyang fish porridge is made from freshwater clams or fish boiled with chicken and rice.

Pyongyang green pea pancakes are baked with vegetable and pork fat differently from the green pea pancakes served in the provinces.

98. *When was the Pyongyang Metro built?*

The Pyongyang Metro was opened in September 1973. The metro has two lines and cross at Chonu and Chonsung Stations.

The name of stations has a profound meaning. It reflects the history of the place, aspiration, desire, struggle and life of our people. Such are all the names of stations—Kaeson (triumphal return), Ponghwa (beacon), Sungni (victory), Tongil (reunification), Hyoksin (innovation), Kwangbok (liberation), Hwanggumbol (golden field), Konsol (construction), Ragwon (paradise), Konguk (state-building), Yonggwang (glory), Puhung (revival) and so forth.

Underground stations differ in size, composition and form. The broad walls and pillars of stations are decked with mosaics, large-sized murals, sculptures or reliefs. Pictures made of small pieces of baked tiles of fast colours attract the attention of passengers for their rich and bright colours and large size. The mosaic in Konguk Station is 30 metres long and is inlaid with over 10,000 small pieces per square metre.

The ornamental murals, sculptures, and reliefs depict the course of struggle traversed by the Korean people and their future with a high level of artistic skill.

The Pyongyang Metro is continuously extended in keeping with urban construction.

99. What historical relics are there in Pyongyang?

Pyongyang which was established as a city over 2,000 years ago, was later chosen as the capital over 1,500 years ago. It is an old city with a long history. So, Pyongyang abounds in historical relics.

Typical of historical relics of the primitive society are the remains found in Komunmoru, Sangwon County, in Taehyon-dong, Ryokpo District and in Mandal-ri, Sungho District.

At Komunmoru in Hugu-ri, Sangwon County were found the fossilized bones of animals the Homo erectus or early men ate and stone implements they used. They were proved to be 400,000-600,000 years old. The fossilized bones of Neanderthal men aged 7 to 8 and those of animals were discovered in Taehyon-dong, Ryokpo District, Pyongyang. In addition, the fossilized bones of Homo sapiens aged 25 to 30 were found in Mandal-ri, Sungho District, Pyongyang.

Forts and wall gates are typical of the historical remains after the formation of the state. Among them are the site of

the Anhak Palace and Fort on Mt. Taesong of the days of Koguryo, and the site of Pyongyang Wall, Taedong Gate, Potong Gate, Chilsong Gate, Hyonmu Gate and others. Ulmil, Choesung, Pubyok and Chongnyu Pavilions on Moran Hill, Ryongwang and Sungin Pavilions are still preserved. In addition, there are the tomb of King Tongmyong, Chinpari Tomb No. 1 and Chinpari Tomb No. 4.

The site of the Anhak Palace, the royal palace of Koguryo which was built 1,500 years ago, is at the foot of Mt. Taesong. The total length of the walls of the palace was 2.4 kilometres. As for the height of the walls, the southern wall was 12 metres high and the northern wall over 6 metres high.

The Fort on Mt. Taesong links high peaks and contains two deep valleys. The length of the walls of the fort is 7,076 metres.

The Anhak Palace was the residence where the king of Koguryo managed the affairs of state, while the Fort on Mt. Taesong was a combat position in case of emergency.

The walls of Pyongyang were built on the basis of strong national power in the 6th century. The walled city was about 16 kilometres around and the total length of walls is about 23 kilometres.

The walled city was divided into four districts—northern fort, inner fort, outer fort and central fort—and had 16 gates in all.

The surviving gates are: The Taedong Gate which was the east gate of the inner fort, the Chilsong Gate which was its north gate, the Potong Gate which was the west gate of the central fort, the Chongum Gate which was the south gate of the north fort and the Hyonmu Gate which was its north gate.

The Bell of the Walled City of Pyongyang is preserved in the vicinity of the Taedong Gate. It was made of bronze and is 3.1 metres high, 1.6 metres across the mouth and weighs 13,513 kilogrammes.

The tomb of King Tongmyong is located in Mujin-ri, Ryokpo District. It is the tomb of Kojumong, the founder of Koguryo. This tomb was built in the early part of the Fifth Century. When in 427 Koguryo transferred its capital the tomb was also moved.

100. What are the scenic spots of Pyongyang?

First of all, Mangyong Hill can be cited. Mangyong Hill derived its name from the old saying that the hill commands a bird's-eye view of the beautiful land.

At the foot of Mangyong Hill there is a village called Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born. Mangyongdae with Mangyong Hill presents a scenic spot. Mangyongdae is called the spiritual homeland of our people and the cradle of the Korean revolution.

Another scenic beauty is Moran Hill. It is noted as one of scenic spots of our country from olden times. Originally this hill was called Kumsu Hill.

The highest peak of Kumsu Hill was named Moran (peony) Hill because it resembled peony in full bloom and later it became the name of the whole hill.

The beauty of Moran Hill is celebrated by many poets today as well as in the past.

At the foot of Moran Hill there are the memorable revolutionary site where the respected leader delivered the first speech on his triumphal return home after he liberated the homeland fighting bloody battles and monuments. This adds to the fame of Moran Hill.

Mt. Taesong is another scenic beauty.

It contains the fort and the site of the Anhak Palace, and other cultural heritage. It is a place with a historic background.

On Mt. Taesong there are the Central Zoo and the

Central Botanical Garden and large pleasure ground with a fun fair furnished with up-to-date facilities.

On Chujak Peak of Mt. Taesong there is the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery, the grand monument pervaded with noble fidelity to and love for the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

In addition, Pyongyang has Rungna Islet, Mt. Ryongak and many other scenic spots.

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